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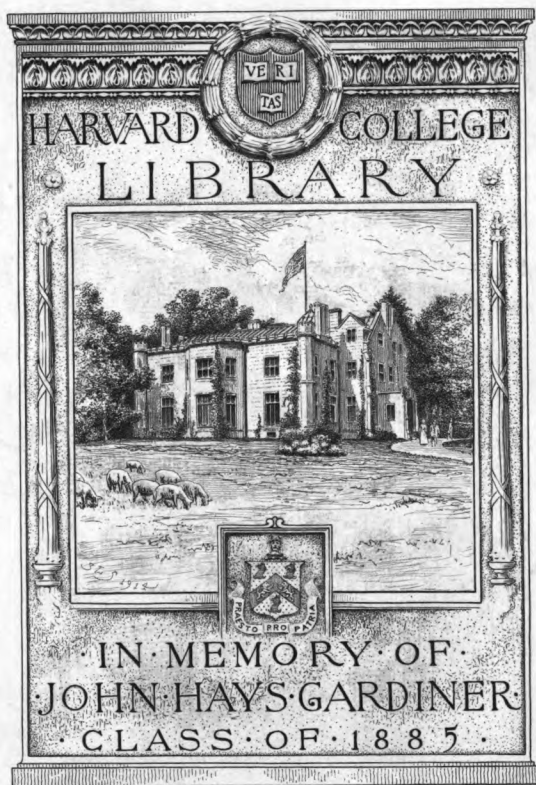
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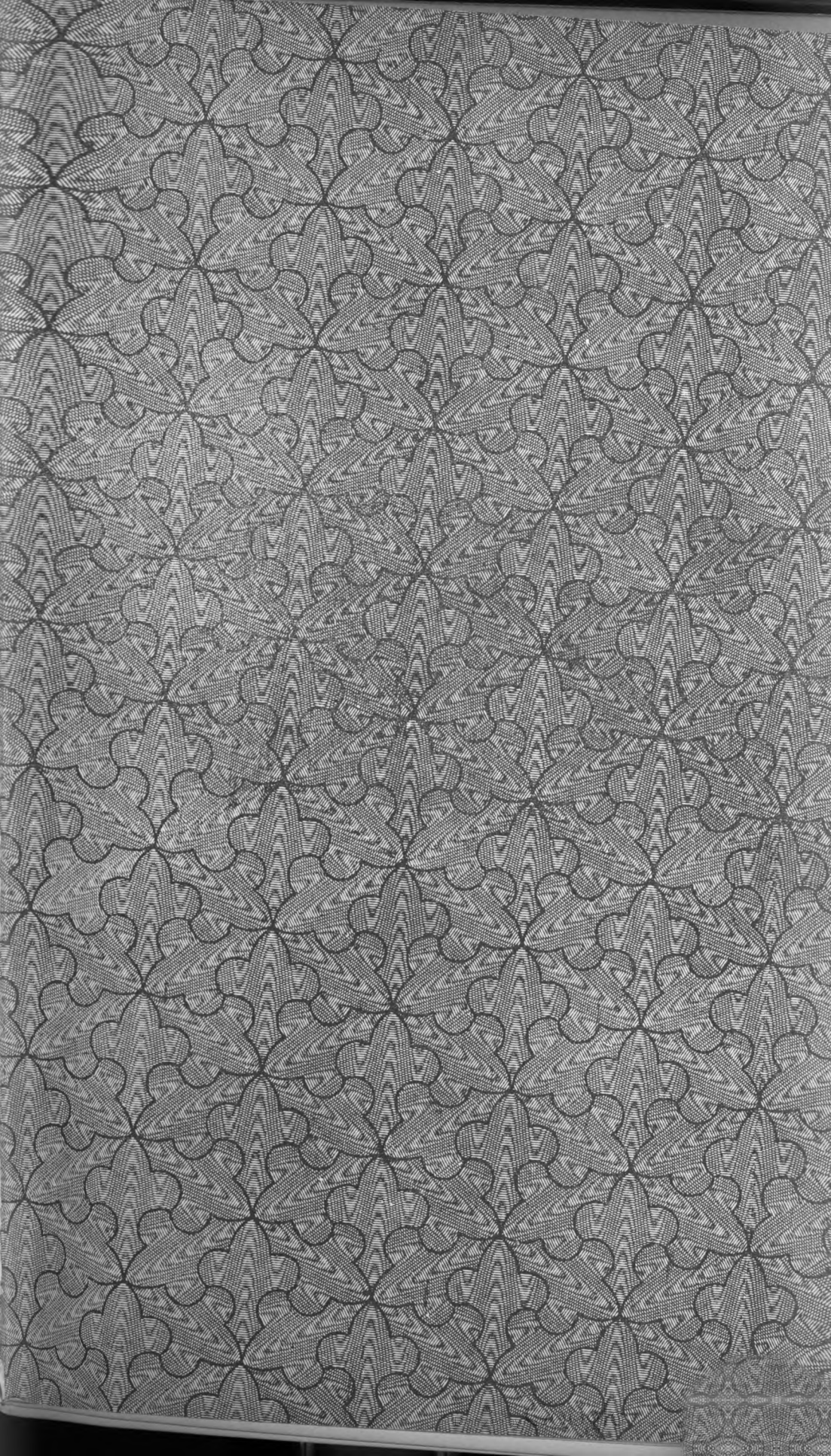
HISTORY
OF THE
ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIEFS



(21st FOOT)

Br229.141.5





100



Field Officer.
1685.



1745
Private.



Officer.
1793.



Sergt. 1830.

HISTORY
OF THE
21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS

(FORMERLY THE 21ST ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS)

NOW KNOWN AS THE

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS

"BLenheim"—"RAMILLIES"—"OUDENARDE"—"MALPLAQUET"—
"DETTINGEN"—"BLADENSBURG"—"ALMA"—"INKERMAN"—
"SEVASTOPOL"—"SOUTH AFRICA, 1879"—
"BURMA, 1885-87"

1678—1895

BY

LIEUT.-COL. PERCY GROVES, R.G.A.

(LATE 27TH INNISKILLINGS)

AUTHOR OF "FROM CADET TO CAPTAIN," "WITH THE GREEN JACKETS," "TYPES OF THE BRITISH
ARMY" (THE GRAPHIC), "ON SERVICE," HISTORIES OF THE "42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS"
"THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS," "79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS" AND
"91ST PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS," (W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON, EDINBURGH), ETC.

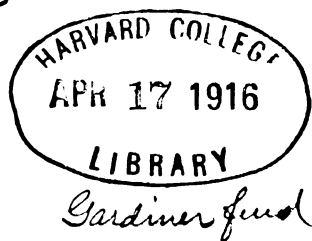
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W. & A. K. JOHNSTON
EDINBURGH AND LONDON

1895

Br 229,141,5



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W. & A. K. Johnston.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers

FORMERLY THE

21ST ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS

AND NOW KNOWN AS THE

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

Attention ! all ye soldier lads who love the Twenty-first,
And hear one of its gallant deeds in homely rhyme rehearsed.
On many a hard fought field, my lads its laurels have been won,
And always true are those who wear the number "Twenty-one."

—*The 21st Royal North British Fusiliers at Dettingen.*

THE Royal Scots Fusiliers, in common with the Royal Scots I. 1678-1704
Greys, derive their origin from circumstances which occurred in Scotland during the religious contentions brought about by the ill-advised and tyrannical efforts of Charles II. to force Episcopacy upon his Scotch subjects. Goaded into fanatical fury by bitter persecution, the Presbyterians fought desperately for their religious liberties, and for years Scotland was the scene of tumult and bloodshed.

Such was the unhappy state of affairs when, in 1677, the Scottish Government resolved to increase the military forces of the Kingdom, and accordingly, in the autumn of 1678, a regiment of foot was added to the Scotch Establishment, of which Charles, 5th *Earl of Mar*, was appointed Colonel, by commission dated 23rd September 1678. An order for the arming of this regiment was issued as follows :—"Order to the Keeper of his Majesties Magazine in Edinburgh Castle to deliver unto the *Earl of Marr*, or order, 548 English muskets, also many stands of bandeliers, with 272 picks, for the use of the Regiment whereof his lordship is Collonell."¹

Several of the corps raised about that period were subsequently disbanded, but "Ye Foote Regiment commanded by ye *Earl of Marre*" was retained in the service, and now bears the title of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.²

¹ Treasury Sederunt, 20th Nov. 1678.

² "Ye Foote Regiment commanded by ye *Earl of Marre*" appears in a list of the Scotch Establishment in 1678—which is the earliest list extant—but it would appear that the regiment was embodied during the previous year (or else existed in part as Independent Companies) for it is on record that in March 1677 a certain number of men of a regiment, or company, commanded by the *Earl of Mar*, were ordered to be trained as Grenadiers, and instructed "in all things belonging to the Artillery, as gunnery, casting of hand-grenadoes, and fyreworks" (see Clarke's *History of the Royal Scots Fusiliers*). It was not, however, until July 1682, that, under the name of Grenadiers, a company of sixty men was added to the *Earl of Mar's* Regiment (see Ross's *Old Scottish Regimental Colours*, p. 17). The commencement of a standing army was made in

The "Earl of Mar's Regiment" was probably raised from various independent Companies of Foot serving in Scotland. Its establishment, when first regimented, was eight companies—the strength of each company being one captain (captain-lieutenant for the colonel's company), one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 100 privates—with a Regimental Staff consisting of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one quarter-master, one chaplain, one surgeon's mate, and one marshal.¹

We have no authentic description of the uniform of the regiment when first raised, but as it was popularly known as the "Earl of Mar's Grey Breeks" the breeches must have been of that colour, and it is very probable that the coats—like those of other infantry corps about that time—were also of "stone-grey" cloth.²

The infantry at this period were generally armed with pikes and muskets, but the practice was introduced of arming a few select corps with *fusils*, and these corps were designated as *Fusiliers*. Mar's Regiment was one of the first which obtained this distinction, and thus at an early period of its existence was styled the "Earl of Mar's Fusiliers."³

The first action in which Mar's Regiment appears to have been engaged was the "Battle of Bothwell's Bridge;" when it formed part of Monmouth's army which attacked the Covenanters' position on the 22nd June 1679, and gained a decisive victory.

During the next few years the regiment was probably employed in "chastising" the Covenanters and dispersing their meetings.

Early in 1685, Charles II. died, and was succeeded by his brother James.

¹ Died about Sept. 1685. "In the raising of two regiments of Foot, and five troops of Horse, under command of Gen. Sir Thomas Dalziel" (Chambers' *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 313).

² The Quarter-Master appears to have performed the duties of Paymaster of the regiment, for in ancient pay lists, muster-rolls, and Treasury payments, it is shown that sums on account of the pay of the Earl of Mar's Regiment were made on several occasions to "Major Wood, quarter-master of the Earl of Mar's foot company, and his successors" (Clarke's *History of the Royal Scots Fusiliers*, p. 2). The duties of a Marshall are thus described in the *Complot Body of the Art Military*, published in 1606—"Of the Marshall of a Regiment. He ought to take into his custody all persons committed unto his charge by the chief officers of the Regiment, and if they be called to Justice, he is to bring them to the Martiall General, who are to be appointed by the Council of War. It is also his care to see that all women, boyes, servants, and bread and victuals sellers, belonging to the regiment, do march in the Rear, and not before, or upon the Flanks. He is likewise to see each prime upon horse, and victuals, as the Lord Martiall, or Sergeant-Major Generali shall command, which order he shall receive from the Provost Martiall of the Army, and to see it duly executed. He is to see that the outlers do not sell their beare and victuals above the set rate, nor they come upon the soldiers. After the Captain of the Watch hath gone the first round, he is to see that the outlers keep no stoking or disorder in the night, but make them put out their candle light, and fire; and after the close of their Service, he is to go the round, for fear any disorders should be committed in the night."

³ The name of some of the "Duke of Albemarle's Regiment," the "Holland Regiment," and some other regiments, between 1684 and 1685, we find the office of the Marshall combined with that of Quarter-Master, the latter being described as "Quarter-Master and Marshall."

⁴ The *Complot Body of the Art Military* (1606) gives the prices of the different articles of clothing for a regiment of foot at that time as follows:—

Grey coat and breeches	£ 12 0	(price allowed,	£ 15 0).
Grey coat and breeches	£ 12 0	do.	£ 12 0).
Purple coat and grey breeches	£ 10 0	do.	£ 0 0).

⁵ The *Complot Body of the Art Military* (1606) gives the prices of the different articles of clothing for a regiment of foot at that time as follows:—

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James being a Roman Catholic, the *Duke* of Monmouth and the *Earl* of Argyll—who had both been exiled on account of their political opinions—concluded that the people would not submit to his government, and with that belief they agreed to raise the standard of rebellion—the former in England and the latter in Scotland.

Argyll landed in Argyllshire in May, and the Royal troops, including Mar's Regiment, under the *Earl* of Dumbarton, at once marched against him. In attempting to avoid an engagement by a night march (19th June) Argyll's force was led into a bog; a panic ensued, the insurgents fled in all directions, and their unfortunate leader was left without an army. After this service, the regiment went into winter quarters in Scotland; six companies being stationed at Ayr, three at Glasgow, two at Paisley, and one at Inverness.

In the following year, the *Earl* of Mar was succeeded in the Colonelcy of the regiment by Colonel Thomas Buchan (*see* Appendix I.).

James II. did not long enjoy his tenure of the English throne. His persistent endeavours to restore the Roman Catholic religion aroused the indignation of the country, and at length, after much secret negotiation, a number of the English nobility invited William, Prince of Orange, to come over and take possession of the throne. Nothing loth, William got together a powerful armament, and landed in England in 1688.

The Scotch forces were at once ordered to cross the border to repel the Prince's invasion, and early in November 1688, Buchan's Regiment of Fusiliers reached the vicinity of London, and occupied quarters in Spitalfields and the Tower Hamlets. James, however, being deserted by the majority of his most trusted friends, fled to France, whereupon the regiment—following the example of the rest of the army—espoused the popular cause, and was ordered by the Prince of Orange to take up quarters at Witney in Oxfordshire.¹ But Colonel Buchan adhered to the interests of his fallen king, and on the accession of William and Mary (February 1689) the Colonelcy of the regiment was conferred on Colonel Francis Fergus O'Farrell.²

In May 1689, William declared war against France, and O'Farrell's Regiment was ordered to proceed on its first tour of foreign service. Embarking at Gravesend, the regiment sailed for Holland, and joined the Anglo-Dutch army under the Prince of Waldeck; being attached to the division commanded by John Churchill, *Earl* of Marlborough. On the 25th August, the regiment took part in a sharp action at Walcourt—a small town in Hainault, some 8 miles south of Charleroi. After an obstinate engagement, the French, under Maréchal d'Humières, were forced to retreat in confusion, with the loss of 2000 men and a few guns. The Allies, however, did not follow up their advantage.

The regiment passed the winter of 1689-90 in Flanders, taking the field again in the summer. Owing to the defeat of the Prince of Waldeck at Fleurus, the services of the British troops during the remainder of the campaign were limited to defensive operations.

After the surrender of Mons to the French on the 10th April 1691, the regiment was brigaded with the Royals, and the Scots corps of

¹ In 1688 two companies were added to the establishment of Buchan's Regiment, and pay, at the rate of 2s. 4d. per diem., was allowed for a drum-major.

² *See* Appendix I.

Mackay, Ramsay, and Angus,¹ under Brigadier-General Ramsay ; the Brigade being encamped near Brussels. In a list of the army in Flanders, printed in July 1691, the regiment is styled "O'FARRELL'S FUSILIERS," and its uniform is stated to have been *red, faced and lined with the same colour*.

At the termination of the campaign the Fusiliers again went into winter quarters.

In the spring of 1692, O'Farrell's Fusiliers advanced with the army, under William III., to the relief of Namur, which was besieged by the French ; but the march was delayed, owing to the heavy rains, and Namur surrendered on the 20th June. A few days later, in an unsuccessful attempt to surprise the garrison of Mons, Colonels Sir R. Douglas, of the "Royals," and O'Farrell, of the Fusiliers, were taken prisoners by the French cavalry, but were released on paying the customary ransom.

At the battle of Steenkirk, on the 3rd August, the Fusiliers formed part of the advanced guard. They greatly distinguished themselves during the day, and suffered heavy losses ; including Major Keith, Captains William White, Cygnoe, Robert M'Kenzie and Sharp, and Lieutenants Charles King, and Edward Griffith killed ; Lieutenant Newton wounded.² During the remainder of the campaign the regiment was not engaged in any important service, and it passed the winter at Ghent.

In May 1693, William concentrated his English and Scots forces in the immediate neighbourhood of Ghent, and the Fusiliers were brigaded with Leven's (25th), Monro's (26th), Mackay's, and Lander's Regiments, under Brigadier Ramsay. On the 12th, William assembled the main body of the Confederate army at Dieghem, between Brussels and Louvain, and on the 25th, he moved to an encampment at Parck. The French at the same time moved to Meldert, near Tirlemont, and the rival forces remained encamped, facing each other, until the end of June ; when the French Marshal, despairing of being able to force William to abandon his position, decamped from Meldert.

In July, the *Duke* of Luxemburg undertook the siege of Huy ; whereupon William quitted Parck on the 10th, and marched towards Tirlemont, with the object of preventing the French carrying out their design.³ Encamping at Neer Hespen on his march, William reached the vicinity of St. Tron on the 14th, when he received news of the capitulation of Huy, and that the French were threatening Liege. Detaching ten battalions to reinforce the garrison of Liege, and three battalions to strengthen that of Maestricht, William retraced his steps to Neer Hespen, on the Gheet River, near to Neer Winden. Finding that Liege was well prepared for defence, the *Duke* of

¹ Mackay's and Ramsay's Regiments formed the old "Scotch Brigade" in the Dutch service ; afterwards the 94th (Scots Brigade) of the British Line, disbanded in 1818.

Angus' Regiment was the "Cameronians," afterwards numbered the "26th," and now known as the "1st Battalion Scottish Rifles—The Cameronians."

² *Capt. Will. White*.—Appears as senior lieutenant of the Grenadier Company in a list of the Regiment for 1688.

Capt. Robert M'Kenzie.—Appears as senior captain in a list of the Regiment for 1688.

Capt. Will. Sharp.—Appears as a lieutenant in a list of the Regiment for 1688. Dalton in his *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, Vol. II., says that he was "probably related to Will. Sharp of Scotsraig, upon whom a baronetcy was conferred in 1683." Dalton further states that *Capt. Will. Sharp* was not killed at Steenkirk, but was transferred to the Scots Guards in 1693.

³ On the 1st July, William detached the *Duke* of Wurtemberg with thirteen battalions and forty squadrons to the westward.

Luxemburg gave up his attempt upon it, and determined to march against William. He accordingly marched from his camp on the 18th July, and arrived that same evening at Landen, within a short distance of the Confederates' Camp at Neer Hesperen.

Notwithstanding his great inferiority in numbers, William determined to await the attack, and the night of the 18th-19th was spent in strengthening his position. With this view a breast-work was thrown up in front of the Confederate centre and left, extending between the villages of Neer Winden and Neer Landen, which lay most exposed to an attack.

To Ramsay's Brigade was entrusted the defence of the village of Laer, on the extreme right of the position; and the Fusiliers were ordered to occupy the hedges and ravines beyond the village.

At sunrise on the 19th, the French were discovered in columns of attack within cannon-shot, and William's batteries at once opened upon them; doing considerable execution before the French guns were in a position to return their fire.

About 6 A.M., the French advanced firing, and presently the village of Laer, and the ground occupied by Ramsay's Brigade, were attacked by a numerous body of the enemy's white-coated infantry—who moved forward with their usual *élan*. The Fusiliers were soon engaged in a sharp musketry fire in the fields and open ground, and, though hard pressed by superior numbers, they held their position with great gallantry. At length the Brandenburg and Hanoverian Brigade posted in Laer itself were forced to retire, but they soon rallied, and being joined by Ramsay's Brigade, the whole charged, and by a desperate effort recaptured the village. The French, however, afterwards carried the village of Neer Winden, and so forced the position. The regiments at Laer were then separated from the main body of the Confederate army; they held their position for some time, fighting with desperate courage, but gradually they were driven back by sheer weight of numbers, and retiring to the Gheet, forded that river, and joined the troops which had crossed the bridge of Neer Hesperen.

Thus ended the bloody battle of Landen, which was fought—as the old chroniclers say—"for the glory of France or England." The odds against the Confederates were nearly two to one, and though defeated, they were not disgraced. Their losses were heavy, but the French suffered still more severely; indeed their troops were so terribly cut up that they could not follow up their victory—which was received by the nation "rather as a curse than a blessing."¹

The Fusiliers had many killed, wounded, and prisoners; amongst the wounded, Captains Campbell and Stratone, Lieutenants Douglas and Dunbar, and Adjutant Walle.² Captain Paterson was taken prisoner.

After the battle of Landen, King William retired to the vicinity of Tirlmont, and at the termination of the campaign the regiment was placed in garrison at Bruges. In 1694, the Fusiliers were numbered

¹ The Confederates lost some 10,000 men, sixty-nine guns, and sixty standards; the French 15,000 of all ranks, including the gallant Patrick Sarsfield, titular *Earl* of Lucan, who fell mortally wounded when leading a French Division. The *Duke* of Berwick, natural son of James II., was taken prisoner by the Confederates, but was exchanged. Though defeated, William III. had two medals struck to commemorate the battle of Landen; bearing his own profile, with the legend INVICTISSIMUS GVLLLEMVS MAG.

² *Capt. Alex. Stratone* or *Stratton*.—Appears as a lieutenant in a list of the Regiment for 1688; *Capt.-Lieut.*, 7th Mar. 1692; *Capt.* (in succession to Robert M'Kenzie), 1st Aug. 1692. Killed at the battle of Blenheim. See p. 11.

the 21st of the Line.¹ They were not engaged with the enemy during that year, and in the autumn marched to Deinse.

When in 1695, William besieged Namur, the Fusiliers were for a short time attached to the covering army, under the Prince de Vandermont, but subsequently returned to Deinse, of which place their Colonel, O'Farrell, was commandant. Deinse, a town on the River Lys, was but slightly fortified, and there were only eight guns mounted for its defence. Thus, when the *Marquis de Feuquieres* summoned the town in July, Brigadier-General O'Farrell did not consider that he was justified in attempting a defence, and so surrendered to the French on the 21st, without firing a shot. The Fusiliers then became prisoners of war, and did not rejoin the Confederate army until after the surrender of Namur, when they were again stationed at Bruges.² They served the campaign of 1696 with the army of Brabant, and after the signing of the Treaty of Ryswick (September 1697) returned to Scotland where they were quartered during the remainder of William's reign.

At this period the regiment was very popular in Scotland, and recruits of a superior class flocked to its ranks.

In 1701, a special company—styled the "Highland Company"—was added to the establishment of the regiment, under command of Captain Alexander Campbell, to aid in preserving order in the Highlands; and this service being both arduous and distasteful to Lowlanders, the men of the "Highland Company" received full pay, though William's troops had only been drawing half-pay for some time. The "Highland Company" consisted of one captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, two corporals, two drummers, and sixty men.

On the 8th March 1702, Queen Anne ascended the throne, and shortly after her accession, war against France was again declared; in consequence of the violation of existing treaties by the French monarch, who had procured the Spanish crown for his grandson, Philippe of Anjou.

The Fusiliers were amongst those regiments selected to serve with the Allied army, under the *Earl of Marlborough*, and embarking for Holland, at the commencement of hostilities, they were for some time stationed at Breda.³ The winter of 1702-03 was passed in Flanders, and in April 1703, the regiment marched towards Maestricht—where the Allied army was assembled—and was brigaded with the 2nd Battalion of the Royals, the 10th, 16th, and 26th Regiments, under Brigadier-General the *Earl of Derby*. After taking an active part in the sieges of Huy and Limburg, the Fusiliers returned to Holland in October 1703, and went into winter quarters.⁴

1704 was an eventful year for the 21st Fusiliers.⁵ Marching, with Marlborough's forces from Holland into the interior of Germany, they took part in the attack on the Gallo-Bavarian position on the

¹ In 1694, a Board of General Officers assembled to decide upon the rank of the several corps of the army. The Board gave precedence to the English regiments, the Scots and Irish corps taking rank in the British army from the date of their first arrival in England, or from the date when they were first placed on the English establishment. The Fusiliers not having crossed the Border until 1688, received rank at the 21st. Numerical titles were not generally used until the reign of George II. (See *History of the Royal Scots Greys of this Series*.)

² Brig.-Gen. O'Farrell was afterwards cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial. See Appendix I.

³ The Highland Company did not accompany the regiment abroad.

⁴ Huy, 16th to 25th Aug. 1703; Limburg, 10th to 28th Sept. 1703.

⁵ About this period cartridge boxes were issued to the British soldier, in lieu of "Patrontashes," which had taken the place of the old "Bandoles" some years before. During the reign of Queen Anne, pikes were abolished in the infantry, and every British foot soldier was armed with musket, bayonet, and sword.

lofty heights of Schellenburg, on the 2nd July, when the enemy were driven from their intrenchments with great loss. In this gallant action, the Fusiliers had a few men killed, and Captain Kygoe, Lieutenants Johnston and John Campbell, and several men wounded.

A few weeks later, the regiment earned for itself "immortal glory," when, on the 13th August, the Allies, under Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, defeated the united forces of the Maréchal de Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria at the "2nd Battle of Hochstadt," or Blenheim.

After their success at Schellenburg, the Allies had penetrated the Electorate of Bavaria to the vicinity of the enemy's fortified camp at Augsburg (which, however, was too formidable a position to be attacked with any chance of success), when, on the 9th August, Prince Eugene brought news to Marlborough that the shattered forces of the Elector of Bavaria had been joined at Biberach by Marshal Tallard at the head of a powerful French army. In consequence of this intelligence, Marlborough broke up his camp at Schonefeldt, and making a rapid march effected a junction with Eugene's forces on the 11th.

Having determined to advance and encamp at Hochstadt, Marlborough and the Prince rode out early on the 12th, to view the ground, and finding it already occupied by the enemy, resolved to attack him. The Allies were encamped to the north-west of the river Kessel; the French and Bavarians beyond the marshy rivulet Nebel, in the broadest part of the valley of the Danube—to which great river, the Kessel and Nebel are tributaries. Of the Gallo-Bavarians, the army of Tallard formed the right; the army of Marshal de Marcin and the Elector the left. Tallard's force extended from the village of Blenheim—which it occupied—on its right, to the vicinity of the village of Oberglau, on its left; de Marcin and the Elector's force occupied Oberglau on its right,¹ and extended beyond Lutzingen on its left. The general position of the opposing armies was along a sloping eminence with the marshy rivulet Nebel between them.

Just before daybreak on the 13th August, the drums of the Allies beat the *générale*, and they advanced in nine columns from their position on the Kessel; their plan being that Eugene should attack the Elector at Lutzingen, while Marlborough led the British and the rest of the Confederate troops across the Kessel, against Blenheim and Oberglau. The force destined for the attack on Blenheim consisted of Row's² and Ferguson's Brigades, supported by the British, Hessian, and Hanoverian cavalry. The command of this force was entrusted to the gallant Lord Cutts, who had earned the soubriquet of "the Salamander," from his utter indifference to fire.

To enable the columns of attack to pass, it was necessary to construct several bridges across the Nebel, and this was done under a heavy artillery fire, to which Row's and Ferguson's Brigades were exposed for several hours.

By 1 P.M. all was ready, and the two brigades crossing the river, succeeded in establishing themselves on the opposite side; where they halted, under cover of the bank, to reform.

¹ In the village, or hamlet, of Oberglau was stationed the famous "Irish Brigade," consisting of the battalions of Major-Generals Andrew Lee and William Dorrington, and Brigadier Charles O'Brien, 5th Lord Clare. These battalions had been recruited from France with some 300 Irish exiles; Louis XIV. being particularly anxious to fill up with their own countrymen "*les Régiments Irlandais dans l'Armée d'Allemagne*."

² Brig.-Gen. Archibald Row, Colonel of the 21st Fusiliers. See Appendix I.

The 21st Fusiliers were in the brigade commanded by their own Colonel, Brigadier-General Archibald Row, and had the honour of being selected to lead the attack on Blenheim. Dismounting from his charger the intrepid Row placed himself at the head of his regiment and led it right up to the palisades before he gave the order to "fire"—thrusting his sword, it is said, into the palisades, ere the word of command left his lips. The next moment, he fell mortally wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dalryell and Major Campbell, stepping forward to raise their gallant chief, were also shot down.

Exasperated at the fall of their three field officers, the Fusiliers made desperate attempts to fight their way into the village, and finding they could not carry the intrenchments at the point of the bayonet, they tried to pull, or hew down the palisades.¹ Their efforts were ably seconded by the other regiments of *Lord Cutts' Division*, but at length they were compelled to retire by sheer stress of numbers, after suffering severe loss. As they fell back leaving their dead and dying covering the ground, they were charged by the *Gensdarmes-à-cheval* and in the furious *mêlée* that ensued one of the Fusiliers' Colours was captured by the enemy; indeed the regiment must have been destroyed had not General Lumley sent forward seven squadrons of horse to its assistance, when the *Gensdarmes* were driven off, and the Colours retaken. *Lord Cutts* was then ordered to withdraw for a time under the shelter of the rising ground.

In the meanwhile, Prince Eugene had crossed the *Nebel* and, after some hard fighting, made himself master of *Oberglau* and *Lutzingen*; whereupon the Elector of Bavaria, after a vain attempt to retrieve the day, retired. The French cavalry then fell back on the Danube, carrying with them in their flight the *Maréchal de Tallard*; and he, finding the centre and left of his army routed, surrendered himself prisoner. General Charles Churchill, who commanded a division, followed the retreating enemy some distance; then halting, he turned back with his infantry upon *Blenheim* and menaced it from the rear and west side. *Lord Orkney* now approached from the North, while *Lord Cutts* again advanced from the side of the *Nebel*, and the village being thus surrounded on three sides, *M. Denonville*—who had been left in command of its garrison—surrendered with twenty-six battalions and twelve squadrons.

The victory was now complete, and the Allies, continuing their

¹ The French Marshal seeing that *Blenheim* would be the main point of attack, had crowded the village with infantry, and twelve squadrons of Dragoons, most of whom he dismounted, so that they might use their muskets and bayonets. Most of the avenues leading to the village had been strongly palisaded; the remainder were barricaded with over-turned waggons, casks filled with earth, and other obstacles. *Cutts' division* assaulted the village on three sides.

The strength of the opposing armies (according to *Kausler*) may here be enumerated:—

ALLIES—*Right Wing under Prince Eugene*.—Infantry, 18 battalions; cavalry, 74 squadrons; total, 20,000 men.

Centre and Left Wing under Marlborough.—Infantry, 48 battalions; cavalry, 90 squadrons; total, 36,000 men.

Grand total, 66 battalions and 164 squadrons; or 56,000 men, with 52 guns. Of these 14 battalions and 14 squadrons were composed of British troops; the remainder of Prussians, Danes, Austrians, Dutch, Hessians, Hanoverians, and Imperialists.

GALLO-BAVARIANS—*Left Wing under Marshal de Marcin*.—Infantry, 42 battalions; cavalry, 87 squadrons; total, 30,000 men.

Centre and Left Wing under Marshal de Tallard.—Infantry, 42 battalions; cavalry, 60 squadrons; total, 30,000 men.

Grand total, 84 battalions and 147 squadrons; or 60,000 men, with 90 guns. Of these 71 battalions and 110 squadrons were composed of French troops; the remainder of Bavarians. The whole of the centre and right wing was composed of French troops.

O'Callaghan, in his *History of the Irish Brigades*, gives the superiority in numbers to the Allies, and suggests that in estimating the strength of the Gallo-Bavarians, historians of the battle must reckon on camp-followers and other non-combatants.

advance, took possession of the enemy's camp, with all its equipage, and bivouacked for the night near Hochstadt.

"The trophies of this victory" writes Sir F. W. Hamilton, in his *History of the Grenadier Guards* "which saved the Austrian Empire, and for a time destroyed the power of France in Central Europe, consisted of 100 guns, 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, etc., etc. The loss of the enemy in men was also very great, and the number of prisoners and deserters raised their total casualties to more than 40,000 men before the dispirited remains of the French army reached Strasbourg."

The Allies' casualties amounted to about 5000 killed and 8000 wounded. The 21st Fusiliers had Lieutenant-Colonel Dalryell, Captains Stratton, sen., and Stratton, jun., Lieutenants Vandergracht, Hill, Campbell, and Trevallion killed; Brigadier-General Archibald Row and Major Campbell mortally wounded; Captains Crauford and Fairlee, Lieutenants Dunbar, J. Douglas, Elliot, Ogilvy, Maxwell, Stuart, Primrose, and Gordon wounded.¹ The records of the regiment do not give its losses in non-commissioned officers and men, but they must have been very heavy.

After the battle of Blenheim, the Fusiliers marched in charge of the Gallo-Bavarian prisoners to Mentz, where they embarked in boats and sailed for Holland, and having delivered over the prisoners, they went into quarters.

A number of recruits from Scotland having replaced the losses sustained by the 21st at Schellenburg and Blenheim, it was ready to take part in the campaign of 1705; during which it was employed with the expedition up the Moselle, and at the forcing of the French lines at Helixem (Hellissem) and Neer Hespén, on the morning of the 18th July.

II.
1705-1796.

On the 23rd May 1706, the Fusiliers fought at the battle of Ramillies, when Marlborough defeated the combined French, Spanish and Bavarian forces. "During the early part of the action," writes Mr Cannon, in his *History of the Regiment*, "the North British Fusiliers, the 3rd Foot, and three regiments of cavalry, were stationed on the heights of Foulz (Foltz), where they had a view of the field of battle. An important crisis in the battle arriving, these corps descended from the heights,—the Fusiliers and 3rd Foot forced their way through a morass, crossed the little Gheet, ascended the acclivity between that river and the Jauche (Yause), and charging the enemy's left flank, forced three French regiments into some low grounds, where the greater part of them were either killed or taken prisoners."²

The victory gained by the Allies at Ramillies freed Spanish Brabant and many of the chief towns of Flanders from the power of the enemy, and added greatly to the reputation of the British arms. The Fusiliers also took part in the sieges of Ostend, Menin, and Aeth.

In 1707, the regiment saw little or no service. It was in this year that the Acts of Parliament for the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland were passed, and Scots regiments now took the title of "North British" regiments—the 21st being officially designated the "North British Fusiliers."

During the spring of 1708, the regiment again took the field, and on the 11th July it fought at the battle of Oudenarde, when the Allies

¹ Lieut.-Col. John Dalryell.—See Appendix II. Capt. Alex. Stratton, sen.—See Footnote, page 7.

² For a fuller account of this battle see *History of the Scots Greys* of this Series.

were again victorious. At the siege of Lisle (13th August to 23rd October) the North British Fusiliers had several men killed and wounded in carrying on the approaches, and in the attack of the counterscarp they lost thirteen men killed, and three officers, four sergeants and sixty-six men wounded.¹

During the campaign of 1709, the Fusiliers were with the army covering the siege of Tournay, and when that place surrendered (3rd September) they marched in the direction of Mons. Marlborough had resolved to invest Mons, but first it was necessary to break through the formidable lines which the French had constructed. By a series of well-considered movements, Marlborough turned these lines, without loss, and passing Mons, interposed between that town and France. The Maréchal de Villars saw at once that if Mons was to be saved he must risk a battle; so moving rapidly up from the south, he took up a strong position near Malplaquet, in face of the Allied army. Though his troops were wearied by a protracted siege and a succession of forced marches, Marlborough determined to attack the enemy, and on the 11th September, he fought the bloody battle of Blarignies, or Malplaquet—his last and hardest earned victory.

At Malplaquet the gallantry of the French, under Villars and the intrepid Boufflers, was remarkable; they fought with furious bravery, and for a long time the result was doubtful. The slaughter on both sides was terrible; nearly 250,000 men were engaged, of whom more than 30,000 were placed *hors de combat*. At Malplaquet, the North British Fusiliers greatly distinguished themselves, and suffered severe losses. Their brave Colonel, Brigadier-General Sampson de Lalo fell at the head of his Brigade;² Captains Monroe, Wemyss, and Farley were killed; Captains Montessor and Lowther wounded; and the casualties amongst the non-commissioned officers and men were heavy.

"We have had this day," wrote Marlborough to his Duchess, "a very bloody battle; the first part of the day we beat their foot, and afterwards their horse. God Almighty be praised, it is now in our power to have what peace we please, and I may be pretty well assured of never being in another battle."

After Malplaquet the regiment was employed covering the siege of Mons, the garrison of which surrendered on the 20th October. It took part in the campaigns of 1710-11, and was present at Pont-a-Vendin, and the siege of Douay—where it suffered considerable loss in killed and wounded—and with the covering forces at the sieges of Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire; also (1711) at the piercing of the French lines at Arleux, and the siege of Bouchain. In 1712 or 1713, the Fusiliers were made a "Royal" regiment, and were now styled the Royal North British Fusiliers.³

In 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht was concluded, and during the summer of the following year the regiment returned to Scotland, after twelve years arduous service on the Continent.

The death of Queen Anne and the accession of George I. (1714) induced the Jacobites to renew their efforts to restore the House of

¹ The fortress of Lisle was garrisoned by 15,000 men, under Marshal Boufflers, and was considered almost impregnable. The garrison made a stout defence, and it was not until the 9th December that the citadel surrendered, though the town was yielded up on the 22nd October.

² See Appendix I.

³ The exact date when the 21st was made a "Royal" regiment cannot be ascertained. The title "Royal North British Fusiliers" was discontinued in 1377, in which year the 21st became known as the "Royal Scots Fusiliers" (see page 39).



Drummer
1827



Officer,
1846



Officer,
1850
(Undress)

Sergt

Stuart to the British throne, and in the autumn of 1715, John, 11th *Earl of Mar*¹ raised the Pretender's Standard in the Highlands. The Royal North British Fusiliers, then encamped at Stirling, advanced with the Royal army, under the Duke of Argyll, against the rebels, and on the 13th November, they took part in the battle of Sheriffmuir, where they had one captain, two lieutenants, and eighty-eight non-commissioned officers and men killed; one captain and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Both sides claimed the victory; but all the advantage of the contest remained with the Royal troops, and when—having been reinforced—they again advanced in January 1716, the rebel clans quickly dispersed, and the rebellion was practically suppressed.

The regiment now enjoyed a long spell of home service. It was quartered in Scotland until 1729, in which year it proceeded to Ireland, and there remained until the autumn of 1739; when—war having been declared against Spain—it was ordered to England. During 1740, it was stationed in the south, and in the summer of 1741, it went into camp on Lexden Heath; where a force, consisting of seven cavalry and seven infantry regiments, had assembled in readiness for foreign service.

When in the summer of 1742, George II. sent 16,000 troops, under the *Earl of Stair*, to Flanders, to support the House of Austria against the French and Bavarians, the Royal North British Fusiliers were included in that force; which was subsequently reinforced by 6000 Hessians and 16,000 Hanoverians.

After spending some months at Ghent, the regiment advanced with the army into Germany early in 1743. *Lord Stair* had now some 40,000 troops of all arms under his command, and he took up a position at Hochst, between Metz and Frankfort. In the meanwhile, the French General, Marshal Noailles, having moved up the right bank of the river Maine, seized the principal fords on the Upper and Lower Maine, and thereby cut off *Lord Stair* from his supplies. On the 19th June, George II., accompanied by his son the *Duke of Cumberland*, joined *Lord Stair*; who was cooped up between Mount Spessart and the Maine, in a narrow valley extending from Aschaffenburg to Dettingen—a village situated on the river. A retreat to Hanau was decided upon. The camp broke up, without beat of drum, on the night of the 26th-27th June, and on the 27th the battle of Dettingen was fought, which resulted in a hard earned victory for the Allies.

At Dettingen, the Royal North British Fusiliers fully maintained the reputation they had gained in previous campaigns. They were hotly engaged during the action, and had Lieutenant Yonge, one sergeant, and thirty-five rank-and-file killed; Major Colvill, Lieutenant Levingstone, one sergeant, two drummers, and fifty-three rank-and-file wounded. An interesting anecdote is told by Mr James Clarke in his account of this battle. "The French Cuirassiers," he writes, "were bearing down upon the Royal North British Fusiliers, and would doubtless have worked a deal of mischief, had not Colonel Sir Andrew Agnew, their commanding officer, displayed great coolness and courage. Sir Andrew had not time to form square, but he formed them into a lane; and before the cuirassiers had time to draw up, they found themselves in the midst of a cross fire, from which there was no retreat. After the battle was over, King George rode up to the Colonel, and

¹ Son of Charles, 10th *Earl of Mar*, the first Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers. See Appendix I.

said :—‘I saw the cuirassiers get in among your men this morning, Colonel.’ To which Sir Andrew replied, ‘*Ou ay, your Majestee ; but they didna get oot again.*’”¹

The regiment saw much service during the “War of the Austrian Succession.” In 1744, it accompanied Marshal Wade’s army which penetrated into France, and on the 11th May 1745, it fought at the disastrous battle of Fontenoy, when it lost Lieutenants Campbell, Houston, and Sergeant killed ; Major Colvill, Captains Latan, Olivant, and Knatchbull, Lieutenants Maxwell, Colvill, Ballenden, M’Gachan and Townsend wounded ; Captain Sandilands, Lieutenant Stuart, and Quarter-Master Stewart taken prisoners ; eleven sergeants, and 259 rank-and-file killed, wounded, and prisoners.²

The severe losses of the regiment at Fontenoy occasioned it to be placed in garrison at Ostend. Ostend being besieged by a numerous French force, when not in a position to make a long defence, the Governor surrendered, on the condition that the garrison should be permitted to rejoin the Allied army.

When the Rebellion of ’45 broke out, the Fusiliers were amongst the regiments sent home from Flanders to aid in its suppression, and they were present at the battle of Culloden, where they lost seven men killed and wounded. After spending some months at Inverness and Glasgow, the regiment returned to the Netherlands in time to participate in the campaign of 1747, and at the battle of Val, on the 2nd July, it had eight rank-and-file killed ; one sergeant and fifteen rank-and-file wounded ; five men missing.

The regiment was again in the field in the summer of 1748, and during the winter of that year—hostilities having been terminated by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle—it returned to England, where it was stationed until 1751.

On the 1st July 1751, a Royal Warrant was issued regulating the Colours, Standards and Clothing of the British army, from which we extract the following respecting the Royal North British Fusiliers :—“In the centre of their colours, the *Thistle* within the *Circle of St. Andrew*, and the *Crown* over it ; and in the three corners of the second, or regimental colour, the *King’s Cypher* and *Crown*. On the grenadier caps the *Thistle* as on the colours ; the *White Horse* and motto over it, *Nec aspera terrent*, on the flap. On the drums and bells of arms, the *Thistle* and *Crown* to be painted, as on the colours, with the rank of the regiment underneath.”

During the period the regiment was quartered in England it was highly commended by H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland for its uniform good conduct, as well as for its gallantry in the late wars.

Towards the end of 1751, the 21st embarked for Gibraltar, where it remained until its return to England in 1760. In the meantime another war had commenced with France, and in 1761, the 21st, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Maxwell, sailed with Major-General Hodgson’s expedition, which was destined to attack the island of Belle-Isle in the Bay of Biscay. A landing was effected on the 8th April, and on that day, in an unsuccessful attempt to storm

¹ Col. Sir Andrew Agnew.—See Appendix II.

² Maj. Hon. Charles Colvill.—See Appendix II.

Capt. Norton Knatchbull.—Maj. 21st, 30th April 1752 ; out of the regiment in 1758.

Lieut. Edward Maxwell.—See Appendix II.

Lieut. Robert M’Gachan.—1st Lieut. 21st, 1st May 1745 ; Capt., 8th May 1758 ; out of the regiment in 1766.

the works of Port Andro, the Fusiliers had twelve non-commissioned officers and men killed ; eight men wounded ; Lieutenants Innis and Ramage, and thirty-five men taken prisoners. The capture of the island was finally accomplished on the 7th June, when the Chevalier de St. Croix surrendered the Citadel.

The regiment now returned to England, and in 1763 it was sent to Scotland, where it remained until the spring of 1765, when it embarked for America. The next seven years were passed in West Florida and Canada, and in 1772, the regiment sailed for England.

When the American "War of Independence" broke out in 1775, the Fusiliers were again sent across the Atlantic (1776) to the relief of Quebec, which was besieged by an American force. On the arrival of reinforcements, the Americans raised the siege, made a precipitate retreat, and being hotly pursued up country were driven from all the posts they had occupied in the province.

In the spring of 1777, the regiment was employed with the armament commanded by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne. This unfortunate expedition, after engaging in several actions and enduring great hardships and privation, was reduced to 3500 men fit for duty, and being hemmed in by 16,000 Americans, Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates at Saratoga, on the 13th October.¹

During this brief campaign, the 21st sustained heavy losses, including Lieutenants Currie, Mackenzie, Turnbull and Robertson killed ; Captain Ramsay and Lieutenant Richardson wounded.²

Burgoyne surrendered to Gates on the condition that his troops should be sent to England on undertaking not to serve in North America during the continuance of the war ; but those conditions were violated by Congress, and the 21st and other regiments were detained for some time in the provinces.

The Fusiliers returned home in 1781-82, and in 1789 went out to Nova Scotia, where they were stationed four years.

At the commencement of the French Revolutionary War in 1793, the 21st Fusiliers were ordered to the West Indies, and they formed part of Major-General Bruce's force which was sent to the assistance of the French Royalists of Martinique. A landing was effected at Caisse de Navire, and on the 16th June, Bruce, at the head of 1100 British troops and 800 French Royalists, attempted to capture the town of St. Pierre ; but the attack proving unsuccessful, the British troops were re-embarked. A second attempt was made in February 1794, by a force under General Sir Charles Grey, in which the Grenadier and Light Companies of the 21st took part, and after some severe fighting, the island of Martinique was delivered from the power of the Republicans and their sable allies. This success was speedily followed

¹ On the 19th September Burgoyne fought a severe action on the island of Still Water, and in his despatch he writes :—"About 3 o'clock the action began by a very vigorous attack on the British line, and was continued with great obstinacy until after sunset ; the enemy being constantly supplied with fresh troops. The stress lay upon the 20th, 21st, and 62nd regiments, most part of which were engaged nearly four hours without intermission. . . . Just as night closed, the enemy gave ground on all sides, and left us completely masters of the field of battle."

² *Lieut. Samuel Currie*.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 14th March 1766 ; 1st Lieut. 21st Feb. 1772.

Lieut. Kenneth MacKenzie.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 16th Aug. 1775 ; 1st Lieut. 7th May 1776.

2nd Lieuts. George Turnbull and Alexander Robertson.—21st, 3rd May 1776, and 9th May 1776.

Capt. Hon. Malcolm Ramsay, 3rd son of George, Lord Ramsay, and grandson of the 6th Earl of Dalhousie. —2nd Lieut. 21st, 18th May 1761 ; 1st Lieut., 16th Jan. 1765 ; Capt., 25th Dec. 1770 ; Maj. 83rd Royal Glasgow Volunteers, 21st Dec. 1777 ; Lieut.-Col. Army, 24th Aug. 1781. Col. Ramsay died at Edinburgh on 18th July 1783, while D.A. Gen. to the forces in North Britain.

Lieut. Richardson.—This officer's name does not appear on the roll of the 21st in the Army Lists for 1775-76-77.

by the reduction of St. Lucia and Guadaloupe; the 21st losing, in the attack on the latter island, several men killed and wounded.¹

After the reduction of Guadaloupe the Flank Companies of the 21st were sent to Antigua.

The loss of their West India islands was not regarded with indifference by the French, and the Republican Government at once despatched a powerful fleet, with a strong body of troops on board, to Guadaloupe for the recovery of that island.

The coloured population hailed the advent of the "Reds" with enthusiasm, and flocked to their standard; the doctrines of so-called liberty and equality were everywhere preached, and, as a matter of course, led to crime and bloodshed.

The Flank Companies of the 21st were sent to aid in the defence of Guadaloupe, and landing at Ance Canot, on the 19th June, were subsequently engaged in several arduous services, in which they lost many killed and wounded; amongst the latter, Lieutenants Knollis, Price, and Colepeper.²

"Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Graham of the 21st was appointed to the command of the troops in Basse Terre, and he defended Beville Camp until the 6th October, when he was forced to surrender, his force having become reduced to 125 rank-and-file fit for duty."³

Three companies of the regiment were engaged in the defence of Fort Matilda, under Lieutenant-General Prescott, and the garrison made a resolute resistance, until the place became so much injured by the enemy's fire that it was not tenable, when it was evacuated on the night of the 10th December. . . . The three companies were reduced by casualties to one captain, three lieutenants, six sergeants, and ninety-two rank-and-file."⁴

General Prescott in his despatch spoke in high terms of the gallantry and endurance of the North British Fusiliers at the defence of Guadaloupe.

During their service in the West Indies the 21st Fusiliers suffered severely from yellow fever, and the regiment was terribly reduced in numbers, when, in 1796, it was ordered home to recruit.

III. On their return from the West Indies, the 21st Fusiliers were 1796-1816. quartered in Scotland. In June 1800, they were sent to Ireland; where their strength was brought up to 800 rank-and-file by volunteers from Scotch Fencibles Corps. In October the regiment marched to Enniskillen, where it remained nearly two years.⁵ Its next move was Londonderry, and in February 1803 it was ordered to Dublin.

During the summer of 1803, an insurrectionary spirit was manifested in Dublin, which culminated in open rebellion on the evening of the 23rd July; when an insurgent mob, armed with muskets and pikes, assembled in the "Liberties" and after committing several outrages, attacked and assassinated the Lord Chief Justice, *Viscount*

¹ Amongst the wounded was Capt. John Macdonald.—Capt. 21st, 30th Nov. 1791. Out of the regiment in 1796.

² Lieut. *Samuel Knollis*.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 14th Oct. 1789; 1st Lieut. 7th Aug. 1793. Out of the army in 1795. 2nd Lieut. *Harry Foley Price*.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 25th Sept. 1792. Out of the army in 1795.

³ 2nd Lieut. *J. S. Colepeper*.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 7th Aug. 1793; 1st Lieut. 7th April 1794; to 7th West India Regiment 10th Oct. 1799.

⁴ See Appendix II.

⁵ Cannon's *Records of the 21st*.

The good conduct of the 21st while quartered at Enniskillen was much appreciated by the inhabitants, and on the removal of the regiment in July 1802, a number of gentlemen and townspeople addressed a memorial to the Commander-in-Chief, requesting that it might again be quartered in Enniskillen, and offering to defray the expense of its removal.

Kilwarden. General consternation prevailed the whole city; the drums beat to arms, and the troops promptly turned out to suppress the insurrection.

The 21st Fusiliers—then quartered in Cork Street, Thomas Street, and Coombe Barracks—were quickly under arms, but as their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyde Brown, was hastening to join the regiment, he was waylaid and brutally murdered by the rioters.¹ Under command of Major Robertson, the 21st took a prominent part in the suppression of the insurrection, during which they lost twelve men killed and wounded.²

For its excellent services on this occasion, the regiment was highly complimented by the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and received the thanks of the city of Dublin. Lieutenant Douglas, who commanded the Light Company and Lieutenant and Adjutant Brady particularly distinguished themselves, and were each presented with a piece of plate by the City Authorities as an "expression of the gratitude and admiration of the citizens, for their gallant exertions."³ In July 1804, the regiment was moved to Loughrea.

About this period Napoleon Bonaparte's vast preparations for the invasion of England—following his contemptuous treatment of the British Ambassador, Lord Whitworth, and the consequent declaration of war with France (May 1803)—aroused the indignation of the country. The most animated feelings of patriotism were exhibited by the nation at large; volunteer corps were raised throughout the land; Parliament readily responded to the King's desire that the army should be considerably increased, and in July 1804, the "Additional Force Act" received the Royal assent.

Under the provisions of this Act, a number of men were raised for limited service in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and from this source the 21st Fusiliers were ordered to form a 2nd Battalion, which was accordingly embodied at Ayr, and placed on the establishment of the army on the 25th December 1804.

During the spring of 1805, the 1st Battalion 21st was ordered to England, and in January 1806, it marched to London to attend the funeral of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson; after which it was sent to Colchester. About this time, the Court of Naples having incurred the displeasure of the Emperor Napoleon, the French seized upon the Neapolitan territory, and Joseph Bonaparte was proclaimed King of Naples. The British Government, however, determined to preserve the island of Sicily in the interests of the dethroned family, and in April 1806, the 1st Battalion 21st embarked at Tilbury for Sicily, and landed at Messina on the 26th July.

SERVICES OF THE 2ND BATTALION 21ST ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS, 1804-1816.—The 2nd Battalion 21st remained at Ayr until August 1806, when it embarked for Ireland. "Its ranks," writes Mr James Clark, in his *History of the Royal Scots Fusiliers*, "were largely composed of Ayrshire men, and from its lengthened stay in the county town, the inhabitants became quite

^{1 2} Lieut.-Col. Lyde Brown and Maj. Robertson.—See Appendix II.

³ Lieut. Stuart Home Douglas.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 18th Jan. 1797; 1st Lieut., 13th Dec. 1797; Capt., 22nd Aug. 1804; Brev.-Maj., 4th June 1814; retired in 1815.

2nd Lieut. and Adjt. F. Liz Brady.—2nd Lieut. and Adjt. 21st, 12th July 1802; 1st Lieut., 8th Aug. 1804; Capt. 10th Foot, 22nd June 1809; Half-pay 23rd Jan. 1817. Died 1831.

attached to it; several of its officers formed matrimonial alliances with some of the leading families in the district."

After five years service in Ireland,¹ the battalion returned to Scotland, where it remained until December 1813, when it was ordered to join a force which had been sent to Holland, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham (afterwards *Lord Lynedoch*), to support the Dutch in their struggle to free their country from the power of Napoleon Bonaparte, and restore the exiled Prince of Orange.

Embarking from Fort George on the 30th December 1813, the battalion landed in Holland early in January 1814, and joined Sir Thomas Graham shortly before he invested Antwerp. By the beginning of March, Sir Thomas had some 8000 men under his command, and he now made arrangements for carrying into execution a plan for seizing Bergen-op-Zoom—which was garrisoned by 5000 or 6000 French troops, under General Bizonet—by a *coup de main*.

It was calculated that the severe frost would prevent the sluices being used to raise or lower the water, and that the ice in the ditches of this celebrated fortress would be only partially broken. On the 8th March, a column of 4000 men—to which a portion of the 21st Fusiliers, including the Grenadier and Light Companies, was attached—taken from the investing force before Antwerp, marched secretly to the neighbourhood of Bergen-op-Zoom.

This force was formed into four columns of attack, as follows:—

- 1st Column; detachments of the Guards' Brigade, under *Lord Proby*.
- 2nd Column; 33rd, 55th, and 69th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morice 69th Foot.
- 3rd Column; 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers (100), 37th Foot (150), 2nd Battalion 91st (400), under Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, 21st Fusiliers.
- 4th Column; Flank Companies of the 21st Fusiliers and 37th Foot (200), 4th Battalion 1st Royals (600) and 44th Foot (300), under Brigadier-General Gore and Lieutenant-Colonel the *Honourable* G. Carleton, accompanied by Major-General Skerrett.

Major-General Cooke was in supreme command.

The 1st and 2nd Columns were to attack at different points, while the 3rd made a feint on the Steenberg Gate, and the 4th attempted the entrance of the harbour, which was fordable at low water.

The assault was made at 10.30 P.M. on the 8th March. Major-General Cooke led the 1st Column, but, meeting with some impediments from the ice while crossing the ditch, his attack was delayed; though he ultimately succeeded in gaining the ramparts. The 4th Column—with which were the Flankers of the 21st—fought its way into the town; but its leader, Major-General Skerrett being wounded, and great loss sustained, it fell into confusion, and in the end was compelled to surrender. The 2nd Column, was at first driven back, but forming again it advanced to effect a junction with General Cooke.

At daybreak the French garrison turned their guns on the British,

¹ Whilst the 2nd Battalion was stationed in Ireland, a very painful affair occurred which resulted in the death of two of its officers. We allude to the fatal duel which took place between Maj. C—— and Capt. Boyd. Capt. Boyd was mortally wounded, and, though he fully exonerated his opponent from any suspicion of foul play, the unfortunate Maj. C—— was tried for and found guilty of wilful murder, and, in spite of the strenuous exertions which were made to save his life, he suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

A full account of this most tragic episode is given in Mr Clark's *History of the 21st*.

who were without protection on the outworks, and at length General Cooke was compelled to retire with a loss of some 2000 men killed, wounded, and missing; including Brigadier-General Gore and Colonel Carleton killed, and Major-General Skerrett wounded.

The following interesting account of the campaign in Holland in 1814, including the ill-fated attempt on Bergen-op-Zoom, was written by an officer of the 21st Fusiliers, and appears in the *United Service Journal* for 1830 (Part II., p. 385):—

“Our regiment, the 21st, or Royal North British Fusiliers, was stationed at Fort George when the order came for our embarkation for Holland. Our convoy, Captain Nixon, R.N., in return for some kindness he had met with from my family, while on the Orkney Station, insisted on my taking my passage to Helvoet Sluys, along with our commanding officer and acting adjutant, on board his own vessel, the *Nightingale* . . . We soon got under way, with a fair wind, for Holland . . . On arriving off Goeree, we were overtaken by one of the most tremendous gales I have ever experienced, and I have had some experience of the element since. We had come to anchor, expecting a pilot from the shore, between two sandbanks, one on each side of us, and another between us and the land. The gale commenced towards night blowing right on shore. Our awful situation may well be conceived, when the wind increased almost to a hurricane, with no hopes of procuring a pilot. Of the two transports which accompanied us with the troops on board, one had anchored outside of us, and the other had been so fortunate as to work out to sea before the gale had reached its greatest violence. About midnight the transport which had come to anchor to windward, drifted past us, having carried away her cables . . . As the day dawned, the wind gradually abated, and at length fell off to a dead calm. A light haze hid the low land from our view, and hung over the sea, but in an hour or two it cleared away sufficiently to enable us to see a few miles in all directions. Every eye was strained in search of the two transports, with our regiment on board, but seeing nothing, we all gave them up for lost; for we could hardly conceive the possibility of the transport, which drifted past us in the night, escaping shipwreck on this low and dangerous coast, or of the other being able to get out to sea. By the help of our sweeps and a light breeze, we were getting more in with the land, when at last we observed a pilot-boat coming out to us. Our little Dutch pilot, when he got alongside of us, soon relieved our minds from anxiety as to the fate of one of the transports, which had fortunately escaped the sandbanks, and was safe in Helvoet Sluys . . . We soon reached Helvoet Sluys, and came to anchor for the night.

“On landing next day, we found half of the regiment, which had so fortunately escaped shipwreck, with the transport which had drifted past us during the gale. Here we took leave of our kind friends the captain and officers of the *Nightingale*, and next day we marched to Buitensluys, a little town nearly opposite to Willemstadt. Here we were detained for several days, it not being possible to cross the intervening branch of the sea, in consequence of the quantities of ice which were floating down from the rivers.

“The ice having broken up a little, we were enabled to get ferried over to Willemstadt, and proceed on our march to Tholen, where we

arrived in two or three days. The cold in Holland this winter was excessive, and Tholen being within 4 miles of Bergen-op-Zoom, a great part of the inhabitants, as well as the garrison, were every day employed in breaking the ice in the ditches of the fortifications. The frost, however, was so intense, that before the circuit was completed, which was towards evening, we were often skating on the places which had been broken in the morning; we could not, with all our exertions, break more than 9 feet in width, which was but an ineffectual protection against the enemy, had they felt any inclination to attack us in this half-dilapidated fortress, with our small garrison. After we had been at Tholen some days, the remainder of our regiment, who had been saved by the transport getting out to sea, joined us. They had sprung a leak, and were near perishing, when it was fortunately stopped, and the gale abated.

"We had all become thoroughly sick of the monotony and sameness of our duties and occupations at Tholen, when we received orders to march next day (8th March 1814). As the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, which took place on that evening, was of course kept a profound secret, the common opinion was, that we were destined for Antwerp, where the other division of the army had already had some fighting. It was nearly dark when we arrived at the village of Halteren, which is only 3 or 4 miles from Bergen-op-Zoom, where we took up our quarters for the night. On the distribution of the billets to the officers I received one upon a farm-house about a mile in the country. I had not been long at my new lodging, when I was joined by four or five officers of the 4th Battalion Royal Scots, who had just arrived by long marches from Stralsund, and were billeted about the country. They had heard that an attempt to surprise Bergen-op-Zoom would be made that same night . . . Learning from my new acquaintance that the Grenadier Company of their regiment (Royal Scots) which was commanded by an old friend of mine (Lieutenant Allan Robertson) whom I had not seen for some years, was only about a mile further off, I thought I should have time to see him and join my regiment before they marched, should they be sent to the attack. However, the party of the Royal Scots, whom I accompanied, lost their way, from their ignorance of the road, and we in consequence made a long circuit, during which I heard from an aide-de-camp who passed us, that the 21st were on their march to attack the place on another quarter from us. In these circumstances I was puzzled what course to take; if I went in search of my regiment, I had every chance of missing them in the night, being quite ignorant of the roads. Knowing that the Royal Scots would be likely to head one of the columns of attack, I took what I thought the surest plan, by attaching myself to the Grenadier Company under my gallant friend . . . After mustering the men, we proceeded to the general rendezvous of the regiments forming the column; the Royal Scots led the column, followed by the other regiments according to their number. As everything depended on our taking the enemy by surprise, the strictest orders were given to observe a profound silence on the march. While we are proceeding to the attack, it will not be amiss to give the reader a slight sketch of the situation of Bergen-op-Zoom, and the plan of the operations of the different columns, to render my relation of the proceedings of the column I served with, more intelligible. Bergen-



IV.

op-Zoom is situated on the right bank of the Scheldt, and takes its name from the little river Zoom, which, after supplying the defences with water, discharges itself into the Scheldt. The old channel of the Zoom, into which the tide flows towards the centre of the town, forms the harbour, which is nearly dry at low water. The mouth of the harbour was the point fixed upon for the attack of the right column, under Major-General Skerrett, and Brigadier-General Gore. This column consisted of 1100 men of the 1st Regiment, or Royal Scots, the 37th, 44th, and 91st,—as far as I can recollect. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, with 650 men of the 21st, or Royal Scots Fusiliers (*sic*), was sent on a false attack near the Steenberg Gate to the left of the harbour (I suppose the reader to be standing at the entrance of the harbour facing the town).¹ Another column, consisting of 1200 men of the 33rd, 55th, and 69th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice, was to attack the place near the Breda Gate, and endeavour to enter by escalade. A third column, under Colonel *Lord* Proby, consisting of 1000 men of the 1st and Coldstream Guards, was to make nearly a complete circuit of the place, and enter the enemy's works by crossing the ice, some distance to the right of the entrance of the harbour and the Waterport Gate. This slight account of the plan of attack I have borrowed in some degree from Colonel Jones' narrative, who must have procured his information on these points from the best source. However, as I only pretend to speak with certainty of what fell under my own immediate observation, I shall return to the right column, with which I served on this occasion.²

"When we had proceeded some way we fell in with a picket, commanded by Captain Darrah, of the 21st Fusiliers,³ who was mustering his men to proceed to the attack. Thinking that our Regiment (the 21st) must pass his post on their way to the false attack, he told me to remain with him until they came up. I, in consequence, waited some time, but hearing nothing of the regiment, and losing patience, I gave him the slip in the dark, and ran on until I regained my place with the Grenadier Company of the Royal Scots. On approaching the place of attack, we crossed the Tholen-dike, and immediately entered the bed of the Zoom, through which we had to push our way before we entered the wet ditch. It is not easy to convey an idea of the toil we experienced in getting through the deep mud of the river. As might be expected, we got into some confusion in labouring through this horrible slough, which was like bird-lime about our legs; regiments got intermixed in the darkness, while some stuck fast, and some unlucky wretches got trodden down, and smothered in the mud. Notwithstanding this obstruction, a considerable portion of the column had got through, when those behind us, discouraged by this unexpected difficulty, raised a shout to encourage themselves. General Skerrett, who was at the head of the column, was furious with rage, but the mischief was already done. The sluices were opened, and a torrent of water poured down on us through the channel of the river, by which the progress of those behind was effectually stopped for some time. Immediately after the sluices were opened, a brilliant firework was displayed on the ramparts,

¹ The writer's account of the composition of the assaulting columns differs slightly from that given on p. 18, which is taken from Hamilton's *History of the Grenadier Guards*.

² The 4th column, under Skerrett and Gore (see p. 18).

³ Capt. Darrah.—See Footnote, p. 24.

which showed every object as clearly as by daylight. Several cannon and some musketry opened on us, but did us little harm, as they seemed to be discharged at random, and we pushed on to the ditch. The point at which we entered was a bastion to the right of the harbour, from one of the angles of which a row of high palisades was carried through the ditch. To enable us to pass the water, some scaling-ladders had been sunk to support us in proceeding along the palisade, over which we had first to climb with each other's assistance, our soldiers performing the office of ladders to those who preceded them. So great were the obstacles we met with, that had not the attention of the enemy fortunately been distracted by the false attack under Colonel Henry of the 21st, it appeared quite impossible for us to have effected an entrance at this point.

"While we were proceeding forward in this manner, Colonel Muller, of the Royal Scots, was clambering along the tops of the palisade, calling to those who had got the start of him, to endeavour to open the Waterport Gate, and let down the drawbridge to our right, but no one in the hurry of the moment seemed to hear him. On getting near enough, I told him I should effect it if it were possible. We met with but trifling resistance on gaining the rampart; the enemy being panic struck, fled to the streets and houses in the town, from which they kept up a pretty sharp fire on us for some time. I got about twenty soldiers of different regiments to follow me to the Waterport Gate, which we found closed. It was constructed of thin paling, with an iron bar across it about 3 inches in breadth. Being without tools of any kind, we made several ineffectual attempts to open it. At last, retiring a few paces, we made a rush at it in a body, when the iron bar snapped in the middle like a bit of glass. Some of my people got killed and wounded during this part of the work, but when we got to the drawbridge, we were a little more sheltered from the firing.

"The bridge was up, and secured by a lock on the right hand post of the two which supported it. I attempted to pick the lock with a bayonet, but after breaking two or three, we at last had an axe brought us. With the assistance of this instrument we soon succeeded in cutting the lock out of the post, and taking hold of the chain, I had the satisfaction to pull down the drawbridge with my own hands. While I was engaged in this business, Colonel Muller was forming the Royals on the rampart where we entered; but a party of about 150 men of different regiments, under General Skerrett, who must have entered to the left of the harbour, were clearing the ramparts towards the Steenberg Gate, where the false attack had been made under Colonel Henry; and a party under Colonel Carleton of the 44th, was proceeding in the opposite direction along the ramparts to the right, without meeting with much resistance. Hearing the firing on the opposite side of the town from General Skerrett's party, and supposing that they had marched through the town, I ran on through the streets to overtake them, accompanied by only one or two soldiers; for the rest had left me, and returned to the bastion after we had opened the gate. In proceeding along the canal, or harbour, which divided this part of the town, I came to a loop-holed wall, which was continued from the houses down to the water's edge. I observed a party of soldiers within a gate in this wall; I was going up to them, taking them for our own people, when I was challenged in French, and had

two or three shots fired at me. Seeing no other way of crossing the harbour but by a little bridge, which was nearly in a line with the wall I returned to the Waterport Gate, which Colonel Muller had taken possession of with two or three companies of his regiment. I went up to him, and told him that I had opened the gate according to his desire, and of the interruption I had met with in the town. Not knowing me, he asked my name which he said he would remember, and he sent one of the companies up with me to the wall, already mentioned, and ordered the officer who commanded the company, after he should have driven the enemy away, to keep possession of it until further orders.

"On coming to the gate, we met with a sharp resistance, but after firing a few rounds, and preparing to charge, the enemy gave way, leaving us in possession of the gate and bridge. Leaving the company here, and crossing the little bridge, I again set forward alone to overtake General Skerrett's party, and guided by the firing on the ramparts, I presently came up with them.

"The moon had now risen, and though the sky was cloudy, we could see pretty well what was doing. I found my friend Robertson here, with the Grenadier Company of the Royal Scots, and learned from him that the party, which was now commanded by Captain Guthrie of the 33rd, had been compelled by numbers to retire from the bastion, which the enemy now occupied, and should endeavour to maintain the one they now possessed until they could procure a reinforcement. He also told me of General Skerrett's being dangerously wounded and taken prisoner; an irreparable loss to our party, as Captain Guthrie was ignorant of the General's intentions.

"In the meantime the enemy continued a sharp firing on us, which we returned as fast as our men could reload their firelocks. Several of the enemy who had fallen, as well as of our own men, were lying on the ramparts.

"We found a large pile of logs of wood on the ramparts, and these we immediately disposed across the gorge of the bastion, so as to form a kind of parapet; leaving, however, about half the distance open towards the parapet of the rampart. On the opposite side of the bastion were two 24-pounders of the enemy's, which being raised on a high platform, we turned upon them, firing along the ramparts over the heads of our own party.

"The firing was kept up almost continually on both sides until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when it would sometimes cease for more than half-an-hour together. In the course of the night, we sent out several small parties of men to endeavour to procure assistance, but none of them returned, having, we supposed, been intercepted by the enemy. Discouraged as we were by this circumstance, we still continued to hold our ground until break of day.

"By this time the firing had entirely ceased in other parts of the town, naturally leading us, in the absence of all communication, to conclude that the other parties had been driven from the place. However this may have been, the first dawn of day showed us, in but too plain colours, the hopelessness of our situation.

"The enemy now brought an overwhelming force against us; but we still expected, from the narrowness of the rampart, that they would not be able to derive the full advantage of their superiority, but in this

we were deceived. The bastion we occupied was extensive, but only that portion of it near the gorge was furnished with a parapet. At this spot, and behind the logs which we had thrown up, our now diminished force was collected. Keeping up an incessant fire to divert our attention, the French detached a part of their force, which skirting the outside of the ramparts, and ascending the face of the bastion we occupied, suddenly opened a most destructive fire on our left flank and rear. From this latter party we were totally unprotected, while they were sheltered by the top of the rampart: we were then left to defend ourselves from both at once as best we could. The slaughter was now dreadful, and our poor fellows, who had done all that soldiers could in our trying situation, fell thick and fast; until our gallant commander, seeing the inutility of continuing the unequal contest, gave the order to retreat.

"The enemy when they saw us retreating, hung upon our rear, keeping up a sharp fire all the time. We had indulged the hope, that by continuing our course along the ramparts, we should be able to effect our retreat by the Waterport Gate, not being aware that we should be intercepted by the mouth of the harbour. We were already at the very margin before we discovered our mistake, and completely hemmed in by the French. We had therefore no alternative left us but to surrender ourselves prisoners of war, or to attempt to effect our escape across the harbour, by means of the floating pieces of ice with which the water was covered. Not one of us seemed to entertain the idea of surrender, however, and in the despair which had now taken possession of every heart, we threw ourselves into the water, or leaped for the broken pieces of ice which were floating about. The scene that ensued was shocking beyond description . . . The air was rent with vain cries for help from the drowning soldiers mixed with the exulting shouts of the enemy, who seemed determined to make us drain the bitter cup of defeat to the very dregs . . . Escape in our state being now quite out of the question, the survivors of our party surrendered themselves prisoners."

In this disastrous affair the 21st suffered severely, having several men killed, and nine officers and a number of men wounded.¹ Hos-

¹ *Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Robert Henry.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 8th Aug. 1792; 1st Lieut., 21st Oct. 1793; Capt., 5th Sept. 1795; Maj., 20th June 1805; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan. 1812; retired in 1817. Wounded while leading the 3rd Column at the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.

Capt. Nicholas Lawson Darrah.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 16th Aug. 1804; 1st Lieut., 2nd April 1805; Capt., 30th June 1808; to half-pay 79th Foot, 17th Dec. 1818; 97th Foot, 25th Mar. 1824; Brev.-Maj., 27th May 1825; Maj. 97th, 28th June 1838; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 28th June 1838; Lieut.-Col. 97th, 14th April 1846; retired in 1850. Lieut.-Col. Darrah served with the 21st in Sicily, and with the 2nd Battalion in Holland, including the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom (severely wounded).

Capt. Donald MacKenzie.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 11th July 1800; 1st Lieut., 17th Dec. 1803; Capt., 21st Mar. 1811; 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, 25th May 1815; retired full-pay 1821. Died in 1852. Severely wounded at Bergen-op-Zoom; leg amputated.

1st Lieut. the Hon. Francis Hurrey Morris (spelt Morris in the Army List), assumed the name of *De Montmorency* in June 1815; son of the 3rd Viscount Montmorres, whom he succeeded in 1833. Born 1796. 2nd Lieut. 21st, 1st Jan. 1810; 1st Lieut. 9th Jan. 1812; Capt., 14th July 1814; to half-pay 18th Light Dragoons, 10th Nov. 1821; Capt. 72nd Foot, 27th April 1827; retired in 1828. Slightly wounded at Bergen-op-Zoom. If we have traced this officer correctly, it appears that, after his retirement, he entered Holy Orders, and subsequently became Dean of Achonry; but neither in the Peerage, nor yet in an obituary notice in the *Illustrated London News*, is any allusion made to "*Viscount Mountmorres*, Dean of Achonry," having formerly served in the army. The Dean of Achonry died on the 24th Jan. 1872, and we believe him to have been the Lieut. F. H. Morris who served with the 21st at Bergen-op-Zoom.

1st Lieut. Harry Pigou.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 14th Feb. 1811; 1st Lieut., 11th Mar. 1813; 3rd Dragoon Guards, 27th July 1815; half-pay, 25th Mar. 1816. Died in 1833. Slightly wounded at Bergen-op-Zoom.

2nd Lieut. Christopher Bullock.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 10th Sept. 1813; died of his wounds.

2nd Lieut. John W. Dunbar Mooly.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 1813; 1st Lieut., 5th May 1814; half-pay, 25th Mar. 1816; retired in 1834. Severely wounded and taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom.

2nd Lieut. David Rankine.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 1813; 1st Lieut., 17th Nov. 1814; Rifle Brigade, 10th Oct.

ilities were soon afterwards terminated; Bonaparte abdicated the throne of France; and in September the 2nd Battalion 21st returned to England. It arrived in Scotland early in November, and on the 13th January 1816, it was disbanded at Stirling; all men fit for duty being transferred to the 1st Battalion.

On the reduction of the 2nd Battalion, its Colours, which had been carried during the brief campaign in Holland, were handed over to the Colonel of the regiment, General the *Honourable* W. Gordon,¹ whose representative, the late Captain Alexander Henry Gordon of Fyvie, presented them to St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, where they now rest. The King's Colour is the "Great Union," with the thistle within the circle, and the motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" The regimental colour is of *blue* silk, and has, in addition to the regimental badge, the Royal cypher and crown in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th corners. Both colours have "XXI. 2nd Bn." in the upper cantons.

We have seen that in the summer of 1806, the 1st Battalion 21st went to Sicily. During May 1807, hostilities having arisen between England and the Grand Seignior, the battalion embarked from Sicily, and joined Major-General Fraser's expedition to Egypt. The Turks, however, soon sued for peace, and the battalion returned to Sicily in October. IV.
1806-18

In June 1809, Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, commanding the British forces in the Mediterranean, resolved to menace Naples, as a diversion in favour of the Austrians, who were hard pressed by the French. The Flank Companies of the 21st were employed on this service, and took part in the capture of the island of Ischia, when Lieutenant Cameron 21st, who was attached to the British flotilla, was mortally wounded during the successful attack on the French gun-boats.²

The battalion companies of the regiment were about this time, employed in the unsuccessful attempt to reduce the Castle of Scylla, where they lost Captain Hunter killed, and eight men killed and wounded.³

A detachment of the 21st was also sent, at the request of the inhabitants, to protect the town of Valmi, but it was intercepted by the enemy, and Captains Mackay and Conran, Lieutenants M'Nab and Mackay, four sergeants, two drummers, and seventy-six rank-and-file, were made prisoners.⁴

In the summer of 1810, Murat made a determined effort to drive the British troops out of Sicily, and unite that island to his new kingdom. Having concentrated a powerful army, and prepared a

¹ 1816; half-pay, 25th Dec. 1818. Died in 1869 or 1870. Severely wounded and taken prisoner at Bergen-op-Zoom.

² 2nd Lieut. Sir William Crobie, Bart.—2nd Lieut., 4th Mar. 1813; 1st Lieut., 13th July 1815; Capt., 24th Feb. 1817; 23rd Foot, 4th May 1820; half-pay, 1st June 1826. Severely wounded at Bergen-op-Zoom.

³ See Appendix I.

⁴ 1st Lieut. Angus Cameron.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 23rd July 1800; 1st Lieut., 24th July 1803. Was senior subaltern of the 21st, at the time of his death.

⁵ Capt. Thomas Hunter.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 19th Sept. 1795; 1st Lieut. 18th Jan. 1797; Capt., 5th Aug. 1801.

⁶ Capt. Donald Mackay.—Capt. 14th Batt. of Reserve, 9th July 1803; 21st, 2nd Aug. 1804; Maj. Royal Corsican Rangers, 7th Mar. 1811; 3rd Ceylon Regiment, 16th May 1811; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 3rd Aug. 1815; 67th Foot, 9th Aug. 1821; retired in 1824. Acted as Dep. Judge Advocate in Sicily.

Capt. William Conran.—See Footnote p. 30.

1st Lieut. James M'Nab.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 27th July 1800; 1st Lieut., 12th Nov. 1803; Capt., 21st Mar. 1811; half-pay, 25th Mar. 1816. Died 1835.

1st Lieut. Mackay.—There were two lieutenants of this name in the 21st, in 1809—Donald and Angus—and we cannot discover which of the two was taken prisoner at Valmi.

large flotilla of gun-boats and transports, on the shores of Calabria, Murat sent a force of 4000 Neapolitan troops, under General Cavaignac, to attempt a landing near Mili some two-and-a-half leagues south of Messina. It was a dark September night (17th-18th September) when Cavaignac commenced to disembark his men, but the British were on the alert; the alarm was given, and the 21st Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Adam,¹ hurried to the spot, with the 3rd Line Battalion King's German Legion and two field-pieces, and opening fire on the enemy's boats, prevented any more reaching the shore. They then turned their attention to the troops which, having already landed, had taken up a position between two hills. The Flankers were thrown out, and a heavy musketry fire kept up until daylight, when Lieutenant-General Campbell appeared on the scene; and the enemy, being cut off from their boats and completely surrounded, surrendered. After this repulse, Murat abandoned any further attempts against Sicily.²

In 1812, the Grenadier Company of the 1st Battalion was employed on the coast of Spain, and in 1813, the battalion itself was at Pisa and Lucca, and took part in the capture of Genoa (17th-19th April) where it had Lieutenant Sabine and one sergeant and fourteen men killed and wounded.³

The abdication of Napoleon, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France (1814) having brought peace to Europe, the battalion was ordered from Genoa to Gibraltar.

The Royal North British Fusiliers were not, however, destined to remain inactive, even for a short season. England had lately become involved in hostilities with the United States, and at the close of the Peninsular War, an expedition was despatched to America, under Major-General Robert Ross—"to chasten the Yankees for the repeated insults which they sought to heap upon the British Flag."

The 1st Battalion 21st, was one of the regiments selected to reinforce this expedition, and on the 11th June 1814, it sailed (with the 29th and 62nd—destined for Canada) from Gibraltar, to join Ross's force at Bermuda. The battalion, under command of Colonel Paterson, reached Bermuda in safety, and on the 3rd August, the British fleet, with some 3000 troops on board, sailed for Chesapeake Bay. On the 19th, the troops were disembarked for the purpose of destroying the American flotilla, which had taken refuge up the Patuxent—a river of Maryland, which flows into Chesapeake Bay, some 20 miles north of the *embouchure* of the Potomac.

The troops landed, unopposed, at St. Benedict's, a village on the left bank of the Patuxent, and during the afternoon the force was divided into three brigades, as follows:—

Light Brigade, Colonel Thornton, 85th—85th, and Light Companies of the 4th, 21st, and 44th, a company of marines, and a party of disciplined negroes.

Second Brigade, Colonel Brooke, 44th—4th, and 44th Regiments.

Third Brigade, Colonel Paterson, 21st⁴—21st Fusiliers and a battalion of marines.

¹ See Appendices I. and II.

² A stand of colours, and 1000 officers and men were captured, and marched as prisoners to Messina. A number of the French gun-boats were destroyed.

³ 1st Lieut. John Sabine.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 6th June 1805; 1st Lieut., 14th April 1808; half-pay Royal African Corps, 25th Dec. 1818.

⁴ See Appendix II.

Besides the infantry, General Ross landed about 200 gunners and artillery drivers, with one 6-pounder and two 3-pounders. There were no horses with the force, except those belonging to the general and staff officers. Including a party of sappers and sailors, about 4500 men were disembarked. This small army was posted on a height 2 miles from the river.

An hour before daylight on the 20th August, the troops got under arms, but it was not until 4 P.M. that any forward movement was commenced. At that hour, Ross advanced in the direction of Nottingham, a small town on the Patuxent, where, it was reported, the American flotilla lay at anchor. After a march of six miles, the troops halted for the night, during which they were exposed to a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by a deluge of rain.¹

On the 21st, Ross reached Nottingham, which he found entirely deserted; while the flotilla had moved further up the river. On the following day Ross marched as far as Upper Marlborough, a village a few miles distant from Pig Point on the Patuxent, and here he received intelligence that the American Commodore, Barney, had destroyed his flotilla to prevent its falling into the hands of the British.²

The object of the expedition was thus, in a measure, accomplished, but as he was within 16 miles of Washington, General Ross determined to attack it.

"Having advanced within 16 miles of Washington," says the General in his despatch of the 30th August, "and ascertained the force of the enemy to be such as might authorise an attempt at carrying the capital, I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23rd.³ A corps of about 1200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th, the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensburg, a village situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potomac, about 5 miles from Washington. On the opposite side of that river, the enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in two lines, his advances occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the eastern branch, which the British had to pass. A broad, straight road leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the enemy's position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen. The disposition for the attack being made, it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the Light Brigade—consisting of the 85th Light Infantry, and the Light Infantry companies of the 4th, 21st, and 44th, under Colonel Thornton—that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retiring to the higher grounds. In support of the Light Brigade, I ordered up a brigade under the command of Colonel Brooke who with the 44th Regiment, attacked the enemy's left; the 4th Regiment pressing

¹ Mr Gleig in his narrative of this campaign, remarks that an unusual number of men fell out during this short march. "The fact is," he adds, "that the men, from having been so long cooped up in ships, and unused to carry their baggage and arms, were become relaxed and enervated to a degree altogether unnatural; and this, added to the excessive sultriness of the day, which exceeded anything we had yet experienced, quite overpowered them."

² Admiral Cochrane, with Capt. Barrie of the *Dragon*, Gordon of the *Bayassa*, and Burdett of the *Maidstone*, had followed Commodore Barney up the river, and coming up with him near Pig Point, forced him to destroy his flotilla.

³ From the first moment of landing, Gen. Ross much felt his want of cavalry. To remedy this want, he ordered his men to catch all the horses they could come across, and having obtained between fifty and sixty, he mounted some of the artillery drivers; the "troop" thus formed did good service during the remainder of the march on Washington.

his right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns. His first line giving way, was driven on the second, which yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well-directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field."

At the battle of Bladensburg the Light Company of the 21st greatly distinguished itself, and had two men killed; Brevet-Major Renny Lieutenant Gracie and eleven men wounded.¹ The regiment subsequently received the Royal Authority to inscribe the word *Bladensburg* on their Colours.

After this decisive victory General Ross resumed his march upon Washington, which he entered that evening. "The 21st" writes Mr Clarke in his *History of the Regiment*, "was the first corps which entered that city; it was fired upon by the Americans, and had sixty-eight men killed and wounded; but all resistance was overcome: the arsenal, docks, and other public property were set on fire, and the conflagration of burning buildings illuminated the sky during the night, while the exploding magazines shook the city, and threw down houses in their vicinity. Having completed this service, the British troops marched back to St. Benedict, and re-embarked on board the fleet."

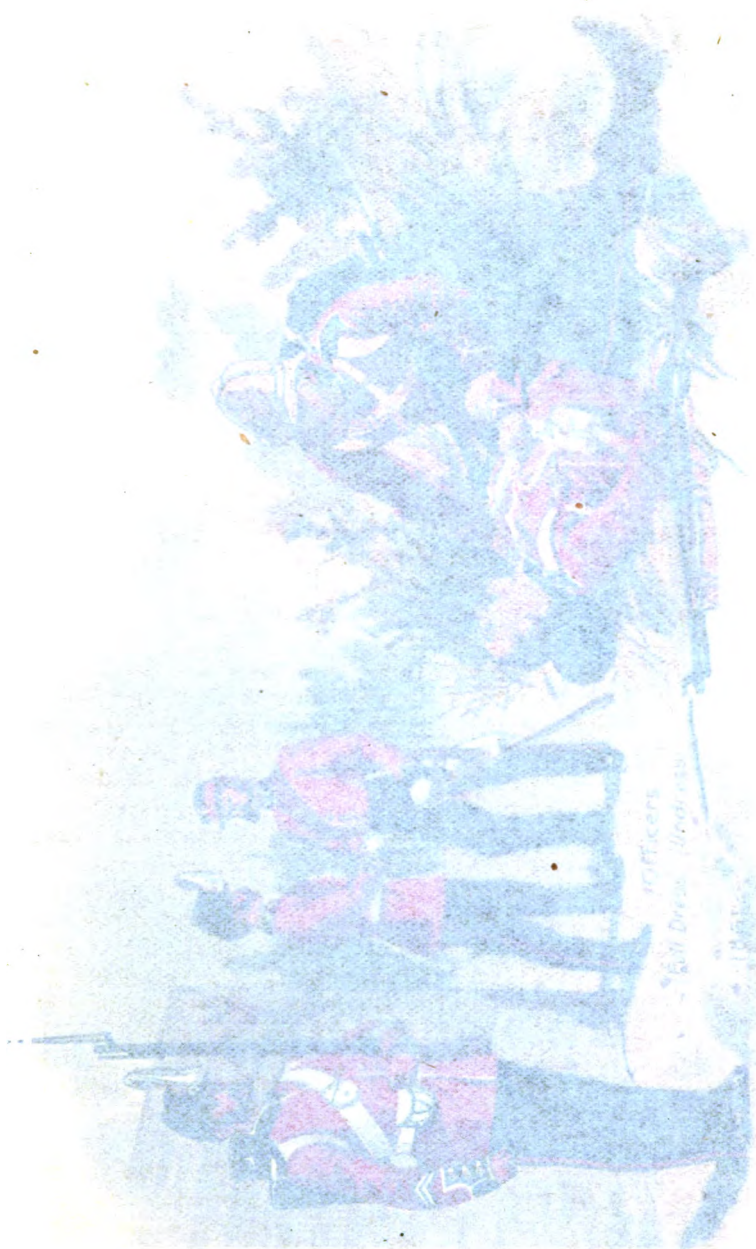
Mr Madison, the President of the United States, was with his troops at Bladensburg before the commencement of the action. As soon as the firing began, he returned to Washington, whence he fled on receiving news of the defeat of the Americans. In anticipation of a victory over the invaders, Mr Madison had prepared a banquet for his officers, which, however, they were not destined to enjoy; for the detachment of British troops told off to destroy the President's house, found the tables set out for the expected guests and quickly helped themselves to the good fare provided. "Half-an-hour later, the stately mansion was in flames." Though the public buildings were destroyed the troops respected private property, and did not maltreat the inhabitants.

The next important attempt of the expedition was upon Baltimore. On the 11th September, the fleet entered the Patapsco, the river on which Baltimore is situated, and early on the 12th, the British troops landed at North Point, and advancing towards Baltimore drove back an American division from an intrenched position which they were constructing across a neck of land. Continuing their advance, the British entered a thickly wooded country, where they presently encountered a party of Americans. A sharp skirmish ensued, during which the gallant General Ross was mortally wounded, and "only survived to recommend a young and unprovided-for family to the protection of his King and country."² The command of the army then devolved on Colonel Brooke.

Pressing forward, the British troops presently discovered the enemy strongly posted in Godly Wood. They were some 6000 strong, with a body of cavalry and six guns, and their front was protected by a range of stout palings, about breast high. The Light Brigade at once extended and drove in the American skirmishers with great loss; the

¹ Brev.-Maj. Robert Renny and 1st Lieut. James Gracie.—See Footnotes, pp. 29 and 32. The total British loss at Bladensburg was 64 killed and 185 wounded. The Americans, who were commanded by Gen. Winder, mustered some 9000 men, including 400 cavalry. They had ten pieces of artillery, all of which were captured; together with the artillery commander, Commodore Barney, who was badly wounded.

² Col. Brooke's Despatches.





Private.

Officers
"Full Dress" (Undress)

1879 Private.

1861.

44th, and a party of marines and sailors formed line in their rear ; while the 21st, under Major Whitaker,¹ and the 2nd Battalion of the marines, formed column in reserve, and the 4th Foot made a flank movement to turn the enemy's left.

On the signal being given, the British troops rushed to the attack, in the face of a heavy fire of grape, canister, and other missiles—for the Americans loaded their guns to the muzzle with everything they could lay hands on—and in fifteen minutes the enemy was utterly broken and dispersed, and flying in every direction over the open country.²

On the left, where the 21st Fusiliers advanced in column, it was not without difficulty and severe loss that any attempt could be made to charge ; for in that quarter seemed to be the best disciplined of the American troops, as well as the main body of their artillery.

In this action the 21st lost Lieutenant Gracie and fifteen men killed ; Brevet-Major Robert Renny, Lieutenant Leavock, two sergeants, and seventy-seven men wounded.³ Colonel Paterson of the 21st was specially mentioned in despatches for the steady manner in which he brought his brigade into action.

Early on the 13th September, Colonel Brooke resumed his march, and towards evening reached the foot of the range of hills in front of Baltimore. Here 15,000 Americans occupied a chain of palisaded redoubts, connected by breastworks, and defended by a numerous artillery. Nothing daunted, Colonel Brooke made preparations for storming the hills after dark, but having received intelligence that (owing to the entrance of the harbour being blocked by sunken ships) the British fleet could not co-operate with him in his attack, he abandoned the enterprise. Next day he retired a few miles, then halted to see if the enemy would venture to descend from the hills ; but though so superior in numbers, they showed no disposition to quit their works, and so the British army returned to the fleet, which presently quitted the American coast.

The 21st now proceeded to Jamaica, where their losses were made good by a strong draft from the 2nd Battalion under Major Ross.

Towards the end of November, an expedition, under command of Major-General Sir John Keane, arrived at Jamaica from England, for the purpose of making a descent on the American coast in the vicinity of New Orleans. The 1st Battalion 21st received orders to join this expedition, which sailed from Jamaica on the 26th November, and, on the 11th December, dropped anchor near the Chandeleur Islands, not far from the entrance to Lake Borgne. The chief aim of the expedition was the reduction of New Orleans, which city is situated on low-lying, marshy ground on the left bank of the Mississippi. It being considered too hazardous an operation to approach New Orleans by the Mississippi, the leaders of the expedition decided to disembark the troops on the shores of one of the lakes, which lie to the north-east of New Orleans, and communicate both with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The Americans, however, had got wind of the intended invasion—in spite of the efforts to keep it secret—and had placed gun-boats and armed vessels on Lake Pontchartrain and

¹ *Maj. John A. Whitaker.*—See Footnote, p. 32.

² *Col. Brooke's Despatches.*

³ *1st Lieut. James Gracie.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 6th Nov. 1806 ; 1st Lieut., 13th July 1809. See p. 28.

Brev.-Maj. Robert Renny.—See Footnotes, pp. 28 and 32.

1st Lieut. John Leavock.—See Footnote, p. 32.

Borgne to dispute the landing. Before the disembarkation could be effected, it was necessary to destroy this flotilla, and this was done, in very fine style, by the boats of the fleet, under Commander Lockyer.

Between the 17th and 22nd December, the troops were collected on the *Île aux Poix*, which is formed by the branches of the Pearl River, and there bivouacked amongst the marshes and mud.

On the 22nd December, the troops embarked in open boats, and effected a landing at the head of the Bayou Catalan; Colonel Thornton with the Light Brigade (4th, 85th, and 95th Rifles) advancing and taking up a position with his right resting on the high road to New Orleans, and his left on the Mississippi. During the evening, Thornton was attacked by an American force, supported by an armed schooner and two gun-boats which had dropped down the river from New Orleans. After a sharp hand-to-hand fight, the enemy were repulsed; but towards 10.30 P.M., the American General, Jackson, advanced a strong column against the British centre. Thornton had now been reinforced by four companies of the 21st, and the grenadiers and part of a battalion company of the 93rd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dale, 93rd, and Dale being ordered to move his Highlanders to the front, and "use the bayonet," the Americans fired one volley and retired. One more desperate attempt was made against the Light Brigade, which was successfully repulsed; the Americans then finally retreated, and by midnight the firing had ceased on both sides.

During the fighting, the 21st lost Captain Conran and two men killed; one sergeant, two drummers, and eight men wounded; two men missing.¹

On the 25th, Major-General the *Hon.* Sir E. Pakenham and Major-General Gibbs arrived in camp, when the former assumed command of the troops, who were now all disembarked, and mustered about 5000 men. As the army advanced it encountered many difficulties and was constantly harassed by the enemy. An unsuccessful attack was made on the American position on the 28th, and again on New Year's Day 1815. In these operations, the 21st had Lieutenant Leavock and several men wounded, and a few men killed.

From the 1st to the 7th January 1815, the British troops, sailors, and marines underwent great fatigue in getting up guns, stores, etc., and in making preparations for a grand attack on the enemy's lines; they were, moreover, harassed day and night by the American batteries. "Wherever a group of four or five men showed themselves," writes Major Latour, of the United States army, in his *War in Louisiana*, "they were instantly dispersed by our ball and shell. We annoyed the enemy to such a degree that he could not work on any fortification by day, and was deprived of all repose at night." On the afternoon of the 7th, Pakenham issued orders for a general attack on the following morning, and as his force had been strengthened by the arrival (on the 6th) of Major-General Lambert, with the 7th and 43rd Regiments, the hopes of the troops were raised, and they confidently looked forward to success.

On the 8th January, the Americans were strongly posted on both banks of the Mississippi, some 5 miles below the city of New Orleans. On the left bank, General Jackson, with the main body of

¹ *Capt. William Conran*.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 10th April 1803; 1st Lieut., 23rd Aug. 1804; Capt., 14th April 1808. Mr Clark relates that Captain Conran was deliberately stabbed by an American officer whom he had taken prisoner. (See *Clark's History of R. S. Fusiliers*, p. 31.) See page 25.

his army, held a position nearly a mile in extent ; his right resting on the river embankment—alongside of which ran the high road to New Orleans—while his extreme left was a little thrown back in a swampy forest. An open plain, about three-quarters of a mile across, lay between this forest and the river. To add to the security of his line—which was well provided with artillery—Jackson had constructed a breastwork, with a moderately broad ditch, and the entire approach to this entrenchment was enfiladed by a formidable redoubt on the New Orleans road.

On the right bank of the Mississippi was a force under General Morgan, and here, too, were those batteries which had already worked such mischief to the British, and which completely enfiladed the approach to Jackson's lines.

As long as the Americans held these batteries, it was obvious that any attack on Jackson's position could only be made at the greatest disadvantage, so General Pakenham had decided to pass a body of troops across the Mississippi, and then make a simultaneous attack on both sides, supported by the co-operation of armed boats from the fleet. To effect this, it was necessary to clear out, widen and extend to the river a canal communicating with the head of the Bayou where the British had landed, and this most arduous task was accomplished by the night of the 7th January, when a number of boats—but not, unfortunately, a *sufficient* number—were dragged through the canal to the river.

The disposition for the attack was as follows :—Colonel Thornton, with the 85th, 600 seamen and marines, and the 5th West India Regiment, and four guns, was to cross the Mississippi during the night of the 7th, and attack Morgan's position and carry the batteries at daybreak ; Major-General Gibbs, with the 4th, 21st, and 44th, and six companies of the 95th Rifles, was to attack Jackson's left centre ; the Light Companies of the 7th and 93rd, and a company of the 43rd, were to storm the redoubt on the New Orleans road—a company of the 44th carrying their scaling-ladders and fascines ; the Grenadiers and battalion companies of the 93rd were to be posted near the road, and instructed to regulate their movements by the progress of Thornton's column on the opposite bank of the river ; the 7th and 43rd were to form the reserve, and be employed according to circumstances ; while two Negro battalions were to be kept a short distance in rear. Small batteries were posted along the line.

The whole force was to be in position before daybreak on the 8th, in readiness to advance immediately the signal was given. It will be seen that the success of the enterprise largely depended on the *ensemble* of the movements of the assaulting columns, but unhappily the General's orders were not properly carried out ; considerable delay occurred in transporting Thornton's force across the river, and although that officer's attack on Morgan's batteries was crowned with complete success, his victory did not save the other columns from the disaster which, we shall see, befel them. On the morning of the 8th January, the signal rockets having been thrown up—after much delay—the British gunners opened fire on the enemy's intrenchments, and the main body of troops prepared to move forward to the attack. But now it was seen that Pakenham's orders had either been misunderstood or neglected, for not a single scaling-ladder or fascine had been

brought to the front. The General's indignation when he found that his well-laid plans were frustrated may readily be imagined, but there was no time to repair the mischief; his troops were now visible to the Americans, who poured a destructive fire upon them as they stood waiting for orders; so the word was given to advance, and, leaving the 44th, with the ladders and fascines behind them, the column rushed on to the assault. The Light Companies of the 7th and 93rd, and the company of the 43rd, reached the redoubt in the face of a deadly storm of grape and musketry, and after a severe struggle, captured it, while a detachment of the 21st, 4th, and 95th stormed and took a 3-gun battery on the left.¹ On the right, the 21st and 4th, supported by the 93rd, though thrown into some confusion by the enemy's fire, pushed on with desperate gallantry to the ditch, but to scale the parapet without ladders was a task of no slight difficulty. "Some few, indeed," writes Mr Gleig, in his narrative of this disastrous affair, "by mounting one upon another's shoulders, succeeded in entering the works, but these were speedily overpowered, most of them killed, and the rest taken, whilst as many as stood without were exposed to a sweeping fire, which cut them down by whole companies."

It was in vain that the most obstinate courage was displayed; the advantage which the early capture of the redoubt gave to the British was soon lost, and at length the regiments—mown down by a pitiless fire to which they were unable to reply—fell into confusion, and finally beat a hasty retreat; leaving the field strewn with dead and wounded men. Amongst the gallant spirits who fell on this disastrous day, were Generals Pakenham, Gibbs and Keane—the two former being mortally, and the latter severely wounded. The retreat was covered in gallant style by the 7th Fusiliers and 43rd Light Infantry, who, making a forward movement, presented the appearance of a renewed attack; which so awed the Americans that they did not venture beyond their lines in pursuit of the fugitives.

By 8.30 A.M., the musketry fire had entirely ceased, though the artillery kept up a cannonade until after noon. About 10 A.M., Major-General Lambert, who was now in command, received news of the complete success of Thornton's column on the right bank of the river; whereupon he sent the officer commanding the artillery to examine the captured batteries, and report if the position was tenable. That officer, however, did not think the batteries could be held by less than 2000 men; "consequently," writes Lambert in his despatch, "I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded) to retire. The army remained in position all night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack."

In this lamentable action, the 21st Fusiliers had three officers, two sergeants, and sixty-five rank-and-file killed;² four officers, six

¹ The detachments being unsupported were unable to hold the battery from which they were ultimately driven by overpowering numbers, and with severe loss.

² OFFICERS KILLED:—

Maj. John A. Whitaker.—1st Lieut. (from half-pay) 21st, 31st Dec. 1795; Capt., 30th Aug. 1803; Maj., 8th Oct. 1812. See p. 29.

Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Robert Renny.—Capt. (from 71st Foot) 21st, 3rd Aug. 1804; Brev.-Maj., 30th June 1804; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 29th Sept. 1814. See Footnote, pp. 28 and 29.

1st Lieut. Donald M'Donald.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 23rd Mar. 1809; 1st Lieut., 22nd Mar. 1810.

sergeants, and 144 rank-and-file wounded;¹ nine officers, eight sergeants, two drummers, and 217 rank-and-file taken prisoners.²

After this severe repulse General Lambert and his colleagues deemed it prudent to abandon any further attempt on New Orleans. By the end of January, the remnants of the unfortunate expedition were once more embarked. Fort Bowyer was afterwards captured, and preparations were commenced for an attack on the fortified city of Mobile; but before anything could be done in this direction, news reached the army that a peace had been arranged between Great Britain and the United States. The expedition was then broken up, and, after a brief stay at Bermuda, the 1st Battalion 21st returned home, disembarking at Cork in June.

Having been recruited by drafts from the 2nd Battalion, the 1st Battalion was sent to the Netherlands in July, and though, too late to share in the glories of the "Waterloo Campaign," it joined the "Army of Occupation," which was stationed in France until the tranquillity of that country was secured. Returning to England in the spring of 1817, the 21st Fusiliers had a two years' spell of home service, after which they embarked at Portsmouth for the West Indies, and landed at Barbadoes in April 1819.³ In March 1821, seven companies, under Major Leahy, were sent to Demerara, and three companies under Major Champion, to Berbice.⁴

Whilst the headquarters of the 21st were at Demerara, a negro

1 OFFICERS WOUNDED:—

Col. William Paterson.—See Appendix II., and pp. 26-33.

Maj. Alexander James Ross.—1st Lieut. 21st, 14th Sept. 1795; Capt., 4th Jan. 1803; Maj. 31st Jan. 1810; to half-pay 7th Foot, 22nd April 1819; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 12th Aug. 1819; died in 1823. Served with the 21st in Sicily, and was present at the capture of Ischia (1809) and in the repulse of Murat's army near Messina. Volunteered for service in Holland in 1814, under Sir Thomas Graham, and commanded a provisional battalion during the operations before Antwerp, and was also present at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom. At the assault on the American lines before New Orleans, he was severely wounded in the right shoulder. On recovering from his wounds, he rejoined the 21st in France.

1st Lieut. *John Waters.*—1st Lieut. (from Lieut. 5th Garr. Batt.), 21st, 10th Jan. 1810; half-pay, 28th Mar. 1816; died in 1834.

2nd Lieut. *Alex. Geddes.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 3rd Feb. 1814. Out of the regiment in 1819.

2 OFFICERS WOUNDED AND TAKEN PRISONERS:—

1st Lieut. *James Brady.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 2nd Aug. 1809; 1st Lieut., 2nd July 1811; Capt. Royal African Colonial Corps, 15th July 1824; 21st, 7th April 1825; retired in 1831. See p. 34.

1st Lieut. *Ralph Carr.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 2nd July 1811; 1st Lieut., 27th Jan. 1814; half-pay, 16th April 1817; out of the Army List for 1845.

2nd Lieut. *Peter Quin.*—2nd Lieut., 27th Jan. 1814; died of his wounds.

OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONERS:—

Brev.-Maj. James M'Haigie.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 7th Sept. 1797; 1st Lieut., 1st Feb., 1798; Capt., 24th Aug. 1804; Brev.-Maj., 4th June 1814; Capt. half-pay 60th Foot, 26th Nov. 1818; Lieut.-Col. half-pay, 10th Jan. 1837; Col. half-pay, 11th Nov. 1851; Maj.-Gen., 31st Aug. 1855; Lieut.-Gen., 12th Nov. 1862; died in 1865.

Capt. Archibald Kidd.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 13th July 1800; 1st Lieut., 7th Aug. 1804; Capt., 10th Sept. 1812; half-pay 60th Foot, 5th Aug. 1819. Out of the Army List for 1822.

1st Lieut. *James Stewart.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 1st Dec. 1805; Capt., 28th June 1815; half-pay, 25th Feb. 1816; Capt. 61st Foot, 27th Mar. 1817; appears to have gone on half-pay in 1822.

1st Lieut. *John Leacock.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 17th Aug. 1809; 1st Lieut., 3rd July 1811; half-pay, about Feb. 1817; 21st, 3rd Sept. 1817; half-pay, 17th Feb. 1820. Appears to have exchanged to the 3rd West India Regiment, and to have again been placed on half-pay in Nov. 1821. In the Army List for 1818-75 his name is spelt Leavack. Died in 1875. See Footnote, p. 29.

1st Lieut. *John Sam. M. de Grenier Fonblanque.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 3rd Feb. 1810; 1st Lieut., 18th June 1812; half-pay 25th Mar. 1817. Out of the Army List for 1868.

1st Lieut. *Alexander Boswell Armstrong.*—2nd Lieut. 21st, 30th Jan. 1812; 1st Lieut., 5th Feb. 1814; half-pay, 25th Mar. 1817; Royal African Corps, 19th Mar. 1818; half-pay, 1819; Cape Corps, 25th May 1820; Capt., 15th Sept. 1825; Brev.-Maj., 28th June 1838; Maj. Cape Mounted Rifles, 16th Feb. 1844; Lieut.-Col., 5th Nov. 1847; retired in 1850. Served with the 21st at the capture of Genoa in 1814, and subsequently in the American War of 1814-15, including capture of Washington, attack before Baltimore, and attack on New Orleans. Present when Graham's Town was attacked by the Kaffirs in 1819; and served in the Kaffir Wars of 1834-45 (thanked in General Orders) and of 1846-47.

³ Before the embarkation of the regiment, Maj.-Gen. Lord Howard of Effingham, commanding at Portsmouth, issued a highly complimentary order—contrary to his usual custom when regiments quitted his district—in which he praised the 21st Fusiliers for their excellent discipline and efficiency; adding, "the regiment is more like one parading for inspection, than for embarkation for the West Indies."

⁴ Maj. John Thomas Leahy.—See Appendix II. and below.

Maj. John Covey Champion.—1st Lieut. 21st, 5th Nov. 1805; Capt., 19th July 1810; Maj., 29th June 1820; died in 1824.

rebellion broke out in the district of Mahaica, which, however, was quickly suppressed by the Fusiliers; who, for their excellent conduct on this trying occasion, received the thanks of H.M. the King, H.R.H. the Duke of York, and of the General commanding in the Windward and Leeward Islands. The "Court of Policy" of the colony also voted—"as a special and permanent mark of the high estimation in which the inhabitants of the colony held the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Leahy, the officers and soldiers of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers"—500 guineas to purchase plate for the officers' mess, 200 guineas for a sword for Lieutenant-Colonel Leahy, and fifty guineas for a sword for Lieutenant Brady—who commanded a detachment at Mahaica, and whose cool, steady, and intrepid conduct, aided by the courage and discipline of his men, gave an early and effectual check to the progress of revolt in that quarter.¹

After being stationed at St. Vincent, with a detachment at Grenada, the 21st returned to England in the early part of 1827. During its eight years' service in the West Indies, the regiment lost, by disease, fourteen officers and 400 men.

On their return home, the 21st Fusiliers were stationed at Windsor, and they subsequently occupied quarters in various towns in England and Ireland, until the years 1832 and 1833, when they were sent out in charge of convicts to New South Wales.² After being stationed in the colonies of Australia and Van Dieman's Land, the regiment went to the East Indies in 1839, and there remained until 1848, when it returned to England. In July 1849, it was ordered to Edinburgh, and in April 1850, it moved to Glasgow, with a 2-company detachment at Paisley, and a small detachment at Dumbarton Castle. From Glasgow, the regiment was ordered to Newcastle, with detachments at Carlisle, Sunderland, and Tynemouth Castle, and in 1852, to Hull, Scarborough, Bradford, and Leeds.

While the headquarters of the 21st were stationed at Hull, a hundred *Minié* rifles were issued to the men as an experiment. To encourage good shooting, Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, then in command, instituted distinctive badges for the best marksmen in the regiment. These badges, which were worn on the upper right sleeve of the fatigue jacket, consisted of crossed muskets, surmounted by a *grenade* for the best shot in each company, and by a *crown* and *grenade* for the best shot in the regiment.

¹ 1st Lieut. James Brady.—See Footnote, p. 33.

² By Horse Guards' Circulars, dated 31st July and 2nd Aug. 1830, considerable alterations were made in the dress and equipment of the British infantry; of which the following affected the 21st Fusiliers:—

The gorgets worn by officers were abolished, and *gold* lace was substituted for *silver* throughout the Regular Forces (this latter order did not affect the 21st, as the officers already wore *gold* lace); infantry sergeants were ordered to be armed with fusils, instead of pikes; *white* clothing, with the regimental facings, was ordered for infantry bands. For many years (certainly as far back as 1742) non-commissioned officers and men of infantry regiments had their coats trimmed with worsted lace of special regimental pattern; that worn by the 21st, was *white* with a *blue* stripe. At what date plain white worsted lace was introduced we cannot say, but the "regimental pattern lace" was worn by infantry corps in 1807, and was probably not discontinued until some years later.

In his *History of the Regiment*, Mr Clarke states that in 1832, the bandsmen of the 21st wore *blue* coats, with *scarlet* facings, epaulettes and aiguillettes; their bear-skin caps were decorated with a *scarlet* feather, and their *tight blue* trousers with a double *scarlet* stripe. The drum-major wore a handsome coat, profusely trimmed with *silver* lace; *silver* wings and aiguillettes; tight pantaloons and hessian boots; an extra-sized bear-skin cap, with *silver* cord lines, and a *scarlet* plume; and large gauntlet gloves. Sergeants, at this time wore a *blue* and *scarlet* striped sash round the waist, with two tassels on the right side; they were armed with sword and bayonet. (See Plate II.).

About 1840, the bear-skin cap—which had replaced the old conical cloth "fusilier cap" about 1768, and had gone through many changes in shape and size—was exchanged for a bell-topped chaco, with a *white* upright plume, and the chaco (with various alterations in shape and size) was the head-dress of Fusilier corps, until 1866 or 1867, when a seal-skin cap, or busby, was introduced, which has since been replaced by the present bear-skin cap. (See Plate III.). Up to 1850, the 21st maintained two pipers; for some reason they were abolished, but in 1870 pipers were again introduced and their number increased to ten.

In June 1853, the 21st Fusiliers were sent to Dublin, and were there quartered until August 1854, when—in consequence of the declaration of war between England and Russia—they received orders to join the Allied army in the East.

On the 15th August 1854, the Royal North British Fusiliers sailed from Cork in the *Golden Fleece*, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, and on the 4th September, they arrived in Varna Bay.¹

The invasion of the Crimea, with the ultimate object of reducing Sevastopol, had been at length decided upon, and the embarkation of the Allied forces at Varna Bay was commenced on the 29th August. The expedition rendezvoused in Baltchik Bay, whence the transports sailed on the 7th September, and on the 14th, a landing was effected, without opposition, on the shores of the Crimea, at a spot known as *Starve Akropshorri*, or "the Old Fort," in Kalamita Bay, near Eupatoria. The 21st had been attached to the 4th Division (21st Fusiliers, 20th, 46th, 57th and 63rd Foot, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade) commanded by Major-General Sir George Cathcart.

The first night in the Crimea was spent on the sea-shore, beneath the "broad canopy of heaven;" the men being exposed to a pitiless rain, which drenched them to the skin—an ominous introduction to the future hardships of the campaign! On the 19th, the army commenced its march on Sevastopol, and on the memorable 20th September, the Russians were defeated at the battle of the Alma.

At the Alma, the 4th Division, and the cavalry under *Lord* Lucan, were held in reserve, to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of Russian horsemen, who had been seen in that direction. Only two casualties occurred in the Division, namely one man of the 21st (Private T. Dorrick) killed; one man of the Rifle Brigade wounded. On the two following days, the Allies were occupied in moving the wounded, and burying the slain; on the morning of the 23rd, the march was resumed; and on the 24th, they bivouacked on the banks of the Belbec river, in sight of Sevastopol.

An inspection of the fortifications on the northern side of the city, satisfied the Allied commanders that an attack on that point could hardly be attended with success; so they now executed a flank movement, and, on the 26th, occupied the little seaport of Balaclava, and established their base of operations on the south side.

On the 27th, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Light Divisions, with the French and Turks, advanced upon, and proceeded to invest the south face of Sevastopol; the siege-train was landed and dragged up to the front; and on the 17th October, the Allied batteries opened upon the Russian works.²

On the 23rd October, the 4th Division was suddenly turned out to repel a Russian attack on Balaclava. Each regiment set out for the scene of action as quickly as possible—doubling nearly the entire distance, some 6 miles—but the battle was one of cavalry and artillery; the 93rd, and a small battalion of detachments, being the only infantry engaged; and though the Division remained on the field the whole

¹ Before embarkation, the 21st was inspected by Maj.-Gen. Mansfield, commanding the Cork District. After minutely inspecting three companies, the General—a man not easily satisfied—said aloud, "That will do, Col. Ainslie, close your ranks, and march past. I never inspected such a regiment!" The Cork correspondent of *The Times* wrote at this time that, "the equal of the Fusiliers never paraded in Cork barrack square, not even excepting the Guards."

² From the 13th to 17th Oct., inclusive, the 21st had two men wounded.

day, none of its regiments came into action, but some of the 21st appear to have received the clasp for Balacava.

At the battle of Inkerman, on the 5th November, the Royal North British Fusiliers greatly distinguished themselves and suffered heavy losses. To give anything like a detailed account of the famous "Soldier's Battle"—to which Kinglake devotes a whole volume, and divides into seven periods—would require far more space than we have at our disposal. Suffice it to say, that the 21st, divided into two wings—the right commanded by Colonel Ainslie, until he fell mortally wounded, when he was succeeded by Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Haines;¹ the left by Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Lord West²—and often during the long fight broken up into small parties, held the most forward and important positions, which they gallantly defended against overwhelming numbers of grey-coated Russians. Many individual acts of gallantry were performed on that memorable day by men of the 21st, of which the following are well worthy of record:—Private Patrick M'Guire, being isolated from his comrades after making a charge, was attacked by three Russians. M'Guire stood his ground, and shooting one of his assailants, and bayonetting another, brought the third in as a prisoner of war.³ Colour-Sergeants Higdon and Rutherford displayed great courage and devotion in leaving their cover, under a withering fire of grape, to bring in a wounded officer (Lieutenant Hurt) who, however, was killed by a musket-shot while they were lifting him from the ground.⁴

At Inkerman the 21st, who went into action 402 strong, lost one officer⁵ and thirteen rank-and-file killed; one officer mortally wounded;⁶ five officers,⁷ eleven sergeants, and seventy-nine rank-and-file wounded; eleven rank-and-file missing.

Many of the 21st who fought at Inkerman had only just been relieved from a four-and-twenty hour's tour of duty in the trenches when they fell into the ranks to take part in the action.

After the lamented death of Colonel Ainslie, the command of the 21st devolved on Major Ramsay Stuart.⁸

As the winter came on, the British troops suffered much from the

¹ See Appendix I. ² See Appendix II. ³ ⁴ See Appendices IV. (C) and IV. (B).

⁵ 2nd Lieut. Henry Fra. Eden Hurt.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 13th June 1852. Killed when carrying the Regimental Colours.

⁶ Lieut.-Col. Fred. Geo. Ainslie.—See Appendix II. The 21st sustained a severe loss by the death of Col. Ainslie, who was a model commanding officer, and much respected by his officers and men. The regiment owed much of its efficiency to his untiring exertions and zeal.

⁷ Capt. George Needt Boltero.—2nd Lieut. 87th Foot, 8th Oct. 1847; 1st Lieut., 3rd April 1849; 21st, 5th Aug. 1850; Capt., 7th May 1852; Brev.-Maj., 12th Dec. 1854; Maj. unattached, 18th Sept. 1857; 21st, 20th Mar. 1858; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 6th Feb. 1862; Maj. 21st Depot Batt. (Stirling), 12th June 1863; half-pay 1st June 1865; Asst. Insp. of Reserve Forces, Aug. 1865; Brev.-Col., 31st Mar. 1870; D.Q.M. Gen. at Malta, 1st Oct. 1872; half-pay, 1st Oct. 1877; Lieut.-Col. 36th Brigade Depot, 5th Jan. 1878; Maj.-Gen., 1st July 1880; retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Gen.) 1st July 1885. Served with the 21st in the Crimea, including battles of Alma and Inkerman (severely wounded) and siege of Sevastopol (mentioned in despatches; Brev.-Maj.; medal with three clasps; Turkish and Sardinian medals; 5th Class Meljidie).

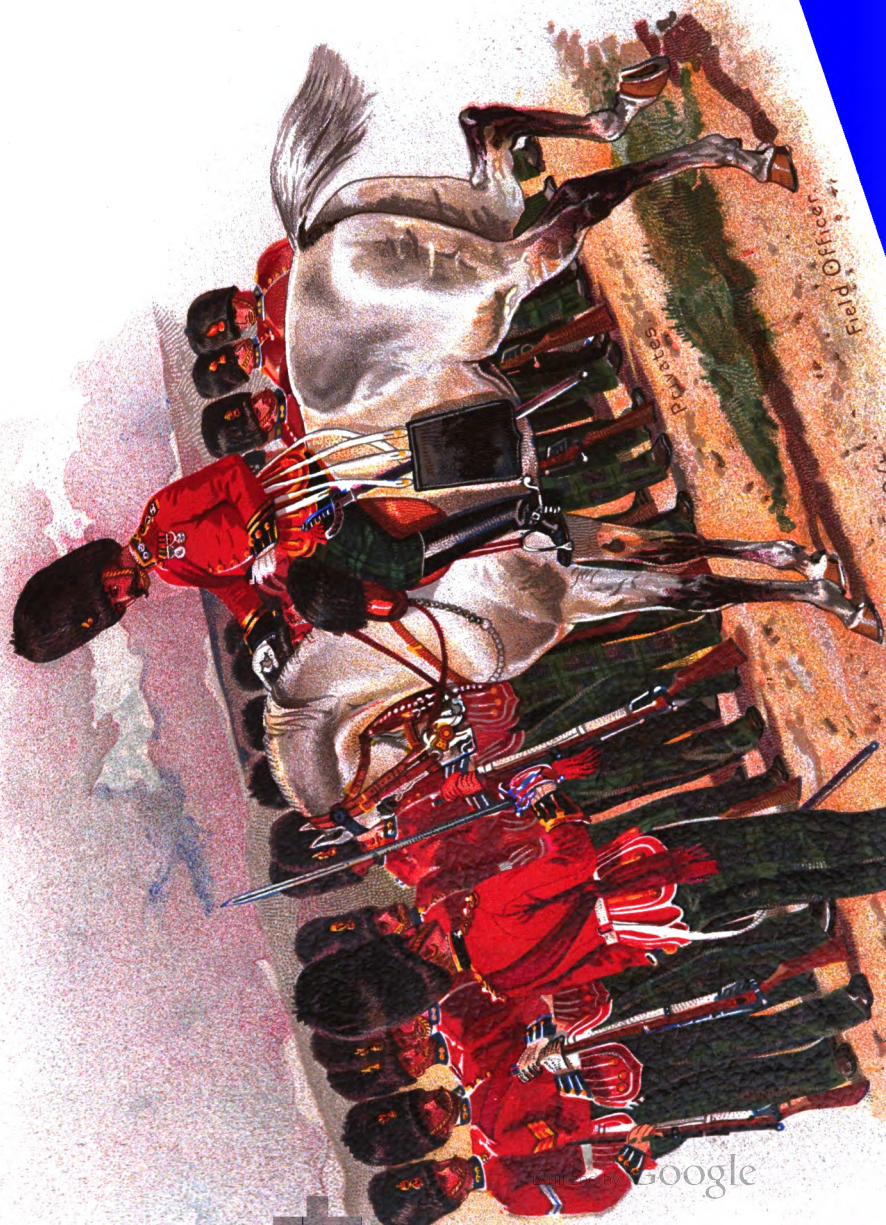
1st Lieut. Alfred Templeman.—See Appendices II., III., and IV. (A).

1st Lieut. Rotger Killen.—2nd Lieut. (from the ranks) 21st, 20th Feb. 1852; 1st Lieut., 6th June 1854; Capt. 3rd Aug. 1855; retired on full pay (Hon.-Maj.), 22nd June 1867. Died in 1887. Served with the 21st in the Crimea, including battles of Alma, Balacava, and Inkerman, and siege and fall of Sevastopol. Commanded a company at Inkerman, and, under a heavy fire, rescued the Regimental Colour, on which occasion he was severely wounded, but refused to quit the field. (Medal with four clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish medal.) See Appendix IV. (A).

1st Lieut. Henry King.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 12th June 1852; 1st Lieut., 13th Jan. 1854; Capt., 9th March 1855; drowned while bathing at Malta, 1857. Served with the 21st in the Crimea, including battles of Alma, Balacava, and Inkerman (severely wounded) and the siege of Sevastopol (medal with clasps; Sardinian medal).

2nd Lieut. Richard Stephens.—2nd Lieut. 21st, 22nd April 1853; 1st Lieut., 15th Nov. 1854; Capt., 30th Sept. 1856; half-pay, 10th Nov. 1856. Served with the 21st in the Crimea, including battles of Alma and Inkerman (severely wounded; arm amputated) and siege of Sevastopol (medal with three clasps; Sardinian and Turkish medals). Since dead.

⁸ See Appendix II.



Field Officer

1894

Comptrol Serg

inclement weather ; from want of proper clothing, shelter, and food. Even fuel was scarce, and the miserable rations issued to the men were often thrown away, there being no means of cooking them. Numbers of our gallant soldiers—officers and men—died from diseases brought on by exposure and the lack of the common necessities of life ; while many more were invalided home, their constitutions shattered. It was not until February 1855, that the authorities made arrangements for hutting the troops, and took other steps to better their wretched condition. Though the privations and hardships endured by the 21st Fusiliers during those terrible days were very great, still they suffered less than some regiments ; “and this,” writes Mr Clark, “was mainly owing to the indefatigable exertions of the regimental quarter-master’s department.”¹

Meanwhile the siege of Sevastopol was vigorously carried on. The 21st Fusiliers were constantly employed in the trenches, and various other duties and fatigues ; the men being on guard, or engaged as working parties, on an average, eleven nights out of fourteen. There was, too, continual fighting between the besiegers and the besieged—skirmishes, sorties, and attacks on foraging parties, to say nothing of the incessant cannonade—in all of which the Fusiliers took their fair share.² At the successful attack on the Quarries, on the night of the 7th June ’55, they furnished a strong party, under Lieutenants Clarke and Image.³ At the first assault on the Redan (18th June) they were hotly engaged ; and at the second assault (8th September) they were held in reserve. They were also present at the bombardment and reduction of Kinbourn in October ; and returning to the camp before Sevastopol in November, they there remained until the termination of the war.⁴

In May 1856, the Royal North British Fusiliers, under command of Colonel Ramsay Stuart, quitted the shores of the Crimea, and sailed for Malta, where they arrived on the 2nd June, and there took

¹ *Thomas Cassidy*.—Qr.-Mr. 21st, 4th May 1849 ; Pay-Mr. 2nd Depôt Batt. (Colchester), 11th April 1855 ; Hon.-Maj., 11th April 1865 ; retired half-pay (from Pay-Mr. 72nd Foot) with honorary rank of Lieut.-Col., 26th Nov. 1879. Served in the expedition against the rebel Kaffir Chief Todo in 1844, and as a captain in the Cape Town Levies during the Kaffir War of 1851-52 (medal). Served with the 21st in the Crimea up to 6th July 1855. (Medal with four clasps ; Turkish medal).

George Grahame.—Qr.-Mr. 21st (from Qr.-Mr. Serg.), 17th Aug. 1855 ; 61st Brigade Depôt 1873 ; Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia (4th Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers), 1st April 1878 ; retired (Hon.-Maj.), 31st Aug. 1882. “Maj. Grahame” writes Mr Clarke, “is a born Fusilier. His father, Mr William Grahame (now of Hobart in Tasmania) entered the regiment in 1817 . . . it is probable that he is the only survivor of those of the 21st who took part in the suppression of the negro insurrection in Demerara in 1825.” Maj. George Grahame was thirty-seven years with the 21st (the last twenty-seven as its Qr.-Mr.), during which period he accompanied the regiment on two tours of service in India, one in the Mediterranean, one in the West Indies, and one in Tasmania. He also served throughout the whole of the Crimean Campaign of 1854-56, and was present at the Alma and at Inkerman ; the siege and fall of Sevastopol, and the capture of Kinbourn (medal with three clasps ; Turkish medal). The Quarter-Masters and Riding-Masters of the army are much indebted to Maj. Grahame for his successful efforts in obtaining for them honorary rank, and increased pay and pension ; a debt of gratitude which they acknowledged when, in 1882, they presented a handsome piece of plate to Mrs Grahame, in recognition of her husband’s valuable services on their behalf. Maj. Grahame was much esteemed in the regiment, and his retirement was deeply regretted by both officers and men. (See p. 38.)

² On the 5th April 1855, while a party of the 21st was in the trenches, a shell fell amongst, or near them ; whereupon Private William Watt of No. 5 Company 21st, promptly picked it up and flung it over the parapet. Another party of the regiment, under Lieutenant Winsloe, did good service on the night of the 15th Aug. ’55, in frustrating, by their alertness and vigilance, a sortie in force upon the advanced trenches.

³ 1st Lieut. *Lewis Trelawney Clarke*.—Ens. 40th Foot, 9th Nov. 1849 ; Lieut., 18th June 1852 ; 21st, 1853 ; retired in 1855. Since dead.

1st Lieut. *John George Image*.—See Appendix IV. (A).

⁴ The strength of the 21st Fusiliers on embarkation for the Crimea was thirty-three officers and 974 N.-C. officers and men ; and while serving in the Crimea they received reinforcements amounting to twenty-five officers and 575 N.-C. officers and men—total, fifty-eight officers and 1549 N.-C. officers and men. Of these, two officers (Col. Ainslie and Lieut. Hurt) and 372 N.-C. officers and men were killed in action, or died in the East ; twenty-five officers and 224 N.-C. officers and men were invalided home ; forty-nine N.-C. officers and men were taken prisoners ; and three men deserted.

up quarters until the 17th March 1860, when they embarked for the island of Barbadoes.¹ During the stay of the regiment at Malta, its establishment was increased by a 2nd Battalion, raised at Paisley in April 1858.²

VI.
1860-1894.

The 1st Battalion arrived at Barbadoes on the 6th April; two companies being detached to Demerara, under Major Gray.³ While this detachment was at Demerara, a fire broke out in George Town which destroyed nearly one-fourth of the town. The results would probably have been even more disastrous, but for the exertions of Major Gray and his Fusiliers; who rendered invaluable assistance in the saving of life and property, and for their services most deservedly received the thanks of the Governor and commanding officer of the Windward and Leeward Islands. Some three years later (1864) another destructive fire occurred at George Town, when the services of the 21st detachment were again called for. By the advice of the officer in command, a certain building was blown up, in order to arrest the progress of the flames, and in carrying out this dangerous duty, Ensign Hutton 21st was killed by the explosion.⁴

During the month of September 1862, an epidemic of yellow fever broke out amongst the headquarter companies at Barbadoes, and in a few hours several of the Fusiliers were attacked. The surgeon of the 21st, Dr Greer,⁵ at once insisted upon having the battalion moved into camp; but the Commissariat Department being unable to provide the necessary transport, the arrangements for the removal had to be made by the quarter-master of the battalion. Here Qr.-Mr. George Grahame⁶ proved himself to be "the right man in the right place," for—albeit he was slowly recovering from an attack of the fever—he set to work at once to collect transport; and so energetically, that within two days the whole battalion, with tents, bedding, and its other *impedimenta*, was encamped on Gun Hill, 7 miles from the fever-stricken barracks. While the battalion was under canvas, Col. Ramsay Stuart—anxious to have his men employed—obtained permission to make a road, wide enough for two carts to pass each other, up the face of the hill leading to the camp. The work was duly carried, and when completed, the road received the appropriate name of "Fusilier Road."

In October 1862, Captain Bruce,⁷ with No. 7 Company 1st Battalion 21st, was sent to the Island of St. Vincent to suppress an insurrection

¹ While the battalion was at Malta, Lady Pennefather presented it with new Colours (January 1858) to replace the set presented to the regiment in 1829. These "1829" Colours were then retired, and in October 1875 they were placed with due ceremony in Avr Old Church, where they now rest. What has become of the set of colours carried by the regiment from 1678 to 1828, is not known. The Colours carried by the original 2nd Battalion, from 1804 to 1816, are now in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh (see p. 25); and the pair presented to the present 2nd Battalion in 1857 or 1858, and retired in 1864, were placed in the Parish Church of Dumfries in 1878.

² For the history of this 2nd Battalion, see pp. 40-55.

³ Maj. Humphrey Gray.—Ens. 39th Foot, 25th Mar. 1836; Lieut., 1st July 1838; Capt. unattached, 15th Feb. 1850; 21st, 1854; Brev. Maj., 6th June 1856; Maj. 21st, 26th Mar. 1858; 11th Foot, 1864; died in 1866. Was present with the 39th at the battle of Maharajpore (severely wounded; medal); served with the 21st in the Crimea from Aug. '55, and commanded the regiment during the expedition to Kinbourn (medal with clasp; Turkish medal; Brevet of Major).

⁴ Ens. Frank Wollaston Hutton.—Ens. 21st, 17th July 1863. (Note.—The junior subalterns of Fusiliers and Rifle Regiments were first styled *ensigns*, instead of *2nd lieutenants*, early in 1855. The rank of *ensign* was abolished in 1871, and junior subalterns throughout the army were styled *sub-lieutenants* until 1877 or 1878, when the present rank of *2nd lieutenant* was established.)

⁵ Surgeon Arthur Jackson Greer.—Asst.-Surg. 21st, 23rd July 1852; Surg., 11th Sept. 1860; 17th Lancers 1867; Surg.-Maj., 3rd July 1872; retired half-pay (from 46th Brig. Depot) with honorary rank of Dep.-Surg.-General, 7th July 1877. Served with the 21st in the Crimea up to July '55 (mentioned in despatches—attack on the Redan, on 16th June; medal with four clasps; 5th Class Medjidie; Turkish medal).

⁶ See Footnote p. 37.

⁷ Capt. Thomas Bruce.—2nd Lieut., 14th July 1854; Lieut., 12th Jan. 1855; Capt., 14th May 1858; died in 1863. Served with the 21st in the Crimea during the latter part of 1855, at siege and fall of Sevastopol, attack on the Redan, on 18th June, and in the expedition to Kinbourn (medal with clasp; Turkish medal).

amongst the negro population. Having satisfactorily accomplished this unpleasant duty, the company rejoined headquarters.

On the 5th August 1864, the 1st Battalion 21st embarked for England, on board H.M.S. *Tamar*, and landed at Portsmouth on the 15th August. A few days after disembarkation, the battalion was inspected by Gen. Lord William Paulet, who remarked that "its good name had preceded it, and that it was more like a regiment that had been at home for two years, than one just returned from foreign service." A month later, it was again inspected at a general parade of the garrison, by H.R.H., the Duke of Cambridge, who was much pleased with its appearance and excellent drill.

The battalion remained on home service, occupying quarters in England, Scotland, and Ireland, until the 15th February 1869, when it embarked for the East Indies, and was for some months stationed at Kurrachee. Here the battalion suffered severely from fever, so that it was found necessary to remove it to Bangalore.

In December 1872, the battalion relieved its 2nd Battalion at Madras—this being the first time the two had met. On the 1st April 1873, the new "Localisation Scheme" came into force, and the 21st Fusiliers were allocated to Ayrshire, with the Depôts of both battalions stationed at the 61st Brigade Depôt at Ayr.¹

In February 1875, the battalion went to Rangoon, with a detachment at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands; and in December 1877, it returned to India, and was stationed at Secundrabad.

During this year, the regiment received the Royal Authority—thanks to the strenuous exertions of Col. Pole Collingwood—to assume the title of the 21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.² On the 1st July 1881, the Royal Warrant was issued by which the infantry of the Line lost their numerical titles, and the regiment then became known as the 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS. At the same time, the regiment adopted the "Highland doublet" (in lieu of the Line tunic) and "tartan trews;" the officers exchanged their regulation swords for the "claymore," and their lace was ordered to be of the "thistle pattern." The Fusilier busby was retained.³

In November 1881, the battalion returned home, after thirteen years foreign service. In the following year, the regiment received authority to emblazon on their Colours the "honours," *Blenheim*, *Ramillies*, *Oudenarde*, *Malplaquet*, and *Dettingen*, in addition to the "honours" already granted, namely—*Bladensburg* (authorised in 1854) *Alma*, *Inkerman*, *Sevastopol*, and *South Africa*, 1879.

Since its return from India in December 1881, the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers has enjoyed a long spell of home service, and has successively been stationed at Dover, Aldershot,⁴ Portland, Fermoy,

¹ Now known as the 21st Regimental District. See Footnote p. 55.

² Judging by frequent references to the regiment in the *Scots Magazine*, the *Annual Register* and other old books, the 21st was popularly, if not officially, known as the "Scots Fusiliers" even after it became styled the "North British Fusiliers;" and we believe that Col. Collingwood conclusively proved that the regiment was styled the "Scots Fusiliers" at an early period of its existence—in fact, that it was its original designation.

³ See Plate VI.

⁴ In the summer of 1884, the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers was called upon to furnish a detachment, consisting of one officer and thirty-two N.-C. officers and men, for service with the Mounted Infantry in the Soudan. On the 27th Aug., this detachment, under command of Lieut. Stannell, embarked for Egypt and the Soudan. It was attached to the Desert Column, under Sir Herbert Stewart, and took part in the actions of Abu Klea, El Gubat, and Metemneh. Sergt. M. J. Duggan (now Sergeant-Major 1st Battalion) was twice mentioned in Lord Wolseley's despatches for his services. The detachment lost six men killed (or died of their wounds) in action.

Birr, Dublin, Glasgow,^{1 2} and Shorncliffe—where it is at present quartered.

HISTORY OF THE 2ND BATTALION 21ST ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS, NOW THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

VII. The 2nd Battalion Royal North British Fusiliers was formed at 1858-1879. Paisley in April 1858,³ under the superintendence of Colonel Last, from the 1st West India Regiment (to which he had just been promoted from the 99th) who was appointed its first commanding officer.⁴ Several officers of the 1st Battalion joined the new battalion on promotion, and a proportion of non-commissioned officers and men—all of them well trained, steady soldiers, who had recently returned from the Crimea—were transferred to assist in its formation.

In December 1858, the 2nd Battalion left Paisley for Newport, in Wales, whence it moved to Aldershot during the following August. It was subsequently quartered at Dover, at Shorncliffe, and in Ireland, and on the 19th July 1863, it proceeded on its maiden tour of foreign service, embarking at Kingstown for conveyance to Madras.

Having passed some five years in the Madras Presidency,⁵ the battalion sailed for Burmah in October 1868, and was stationed two years at Rangoon; furnishing a detachment as a convict-guard, to Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands. During the third year of the battalion's stay in Burmah, the right wing was sent to Thyetmo, and the left to Tonghoo. In December 1871, the battalion was re-united at Rangoon, and in January 1872, it returned to Madras, where it occupied quarters in Fort George, with a 2-company detachment at Trichinopoly.

On the 1st May 1872, a severe cyclone occurred at Madras. Several vessels in the Roads dragged their anchors, and were stranded amidst the boiling surf. The Fusiliers quickly turning out hurried to the scene to render assistance, and the strenuous exertions they made, at the eminent risk of their lives, to rescue the unfortunate passengers and crews of the stranded ships, called forth the highest approbation of the Madras Government. As a permanent memorial of the gallant services rendered by the battalion on this occasion, the leading inhabitants and merchants presented a massive silver vase to the officers' mess.

Early in 1873, the battalion returned home, and was quartered in Scotland until May 1874, when it moved to Aldershot, and subsequently

¹ On the 20th May 1891, a detachment of the 1st Battalion proceeded from Glasgow to Ballater, to form a Guard of Honour to Her Majesty the Queen, during her residence at Balmoral. On the 28th May, Lieut. Barrett—one of the officers of the detachment was accidentally drowned whilst fishing in the River Dee. Her Majesty not only sent messages expressing her deep sympathy to Mr Barrett's parents and brother officers, but also attended his funeral from the barracks to the station at Ballater, and caused a wreath, with the inscription "From the Queen," to be placed on his coffin.

Lieut. George M'Donald Barrett.—Lieut. (from Militia) Royal Scots Fusiliers, 28th April 1886.

² While stationed at Glasgow, the Battalion was inspected by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed his great satisfaction with its high state of efficiency, and remarked that if there was a pattern regiment in the Service it was the 1st Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers.

³ See p. 38.

⁴ See Appendix II.

⁵ While the battalion was stationed at Bellary (13th Jan. 1865 to 1st Jan. 1866) an epidemic of cholera broke out, and carried off a considerable number of men, women, and children.

to Portsmouth; returning to Scotland in November 1877. In April 1878, the battalion proceeded to Ireland, where it remained until suddenly ordered on active service—in consequence of the serious state of affairs in South Africa, following the disastrous battle of Isandlwana.¹

Augmented by a strong draft from the dépôt at Ayr, and volunteers from regiments serving in Ireland, the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers left the Curragh Camp, under command of Colonel W. Pole Collingwood, for Cork, and on the 20th February 1879, embarked at Queenstown on board the *City of Paris*.²

On the morning of the 21st March, the *City of Paris* sighted Table Mountain, and continued steaming ahead, in the teeth of a gale of wind, with the hope of making Simon's Bay before night set in. About 8 P.M., the ship was steering for the anchorage, when, suddenly refusing to obey her helm, she ran stem on to the Roman Rock. The moment was one of imminent peril; the least confusion must have ended in disaster!

"It was very dark, it was blowing a gale, and there were 1100 men on deck," writes a correspondent of the *Ayr Advertiser*, who was on board at the time. "The captain gave his orders, with coolness and courage, from the bridge; the boats were made ready for lowering, signals of distress were sent up, and all were prepared for the worst. The Scots Fusiliers behaved with admirable coolness, nothing could have been better, the young fellows vying with their older comrades in their apparent contempt of danger. Happily for all on board, the gale, now increasing, catching the ship on the port side, at the same time as the reversed engines pulled her back, pushed her off the rocks; and putting on full steam we now went ahead, and passing through forbidden water, over sunken rocks, we got into Simon's Bay with no water to speak of in the hold. An episode is worth relating as an illustration of the good behaviour of the men. The instant the ship struck the rock, the quartermaster at the wheel uttered an exclamation of horror, and crying, 'all is lost!' made a rush to the nearest boat. Two or three young soldiers at once seized the wheel, and did their best to steer the ship until another quartermaster could be got hold of."³

In consequence of this mishap to the *City of Paris*, the battalion was transferred to H.M.S. *Tamar* for conveyance to Durban, where it disembarked on the 31st March.

At Durban the bandsmen laid aside their instruments, and had rifles issued to them; but the pipers retained their bag-pipes, and the drummers their bugles.

On the 3rd April, the Fusiliers quitted Durban, and on the 5th, they marched into Pietermaritzburg, where they received a most hearty welcome from the inhabitants, many of whom hailed from the "Land of Cakes," the population, white and black, turning out *en masse* to

¹ In 1873, the 61st Brigade Depot (now the 21st Regimental District) at Ayr was formed (see p. 33), and in 1877, the 21st resumed their original title of "Royal Scots Fusiliers" (see p. 39).

² The battalion received volunteers from the 1-15th at Mullingar, 2-18th at Dublin, 1-22nd at Buttevant, 1-23rd at Enniskillen, and 38th at Kilkenny. The recruits from Ayr were a fine body of men, and the volunteers mostly well-trained soldiers.

³ In a letter to Col. Collingwood, dated 22nd March 1879, Capt. Fulton of the *City of Paris* says:—"I beg to express to you my high admiration of the conduct of the troops under your command at the time of the unfortunate accident of last evening. Nothing could have surpassed the admirable way in which your orders were carried out by your officers, and the alacrity with which every man obeyed them, and the silence maintained, thereby rendering me the greatest assistance during those few trying moments."

meet the battalion. The kilted pipers proved a source of great astonishment to the Kaffir women, who insisted that they were not men but *bearded females*! Captain Willoughby with two companies remained at Pietermaritzburg to defend the town.¹

Proceeding on its way, the remainder of the battalion—headquarters and six companies—reached Ladysmith on the 19th, and on the 24th May, it joined Major-General Newdigate's Division at Landsman's Drift. "The 21st," writes the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter, dated 25th May 1879, "marched into camp yesterday from the Doornberg. It looked very fit and soldier-like as the column came swinging over the ridge, with its kilted pipers playing a pibroch at its head—the first bit of music of any kind I have yet heard in the Division."

Colonel W. Pole Collingwood was now appointed Brigadier of the 2nd Brigade (24th and part of the 94th) of Newdigate's Division, with Captain J. M. Gordon, 21st, as his A.D.C.; and Major A. Hazelrigg assumed command of the battalion, which was posted to the 1st Brigade, under Colonel Glynn of the 24th.²

Briefly stated, the chief features of this new campaign against the Zulus, were that the two divisions (the 1st under General Crealock, and the 2nd under General Newdigate) operating from separate bases—while holding communication with Brigadier-General Wood's flying column and Major-General Marshall's cavalry—were to have one common object in view, namely an advance upon Ulundi—the chief kraal of Cetewayo. Lord Chelmsford was in command of the British forces; pending the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner of Natal and the Transvaal, and the adjacent country to the North and West.

We will briefly follow the movements of the 2nd Division, so far as they concern the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

On the 28th May, the 2nd Division quitted the camp at Landsman's Drift, and marched to Kopjie Allien, near the Blood River, where another camp was formed. Here further reinforcements were received, which brought Newdigate's command up to a strength of some 5700 men all told. The division moved forward on the 3rd June, encamping near the junction of the Tombokal and Ityotyosi Rivers—within a mile of the spot where the Prince Imperial had been killed on the previous Sunday. On the 4th, Newdigate crossed the Ityotyosi, and encamped on the ground just vacated by Wood's flying column, which had moved onward to the further bank of the Nondwene River. During the evening it was reported that the Zulus were in considerable force a few miles in front of Wood's camp, and on the following morning the cavalry, under Marshall, started off to reconnoitre the track in advance of Wood's camp, as far as the Upoko (or Tenemi) River; where he was joined by Redvers Buller and his Irregular Horse. After a smart brush with the Zulus, Marshall returned to camp, and the 2nd Division occupied new ground, by marching to Isandhlwana Hill.

On the 6th, the division remained halted on the bank of the Nondwene, and a train of waggons, containing a fortnight's provisions, were unloaded, in order that they might be sent to the rear for further supplies.

^{1 2} *Cpts. R. E. Willoughby and J. M. Gordon.*—See Appendix III.
Maj. A. Hazelrigg.—See Footnote, p. 40.

"Fort Newdigate" was now erected, and garrisoned by two companies of the Scots Fusiliers, with two gatling guns, a company of Basutos, and a troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to keep open communications.

From Fort Newdigate the division marched to the Upoko River—the scene of the skirmish on the 5th June—and here it halted pending the arrival of the provision waggons. Another fort, named "Fort Marshall," was constructed, and two companies of Fusiliers and a squadron of the 17th Lancers, with two guns, were detailed to form its garrison; Brigadier-General Collingwood being appointed to command both forts, which were some miles apart. On the 18th, the remainder of the battalion resumed its march, under Hazelrigg. On the 4th July, Lord Chelmsford fought and gained the battle of Ulundi.¹ Crossing the Umvolosi River early that morning, the British troops pushed forward towards the Zulu King's chief kraal. The division advanced in a hollow, oblong square; of which the headquarters and two companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and two companies of the 94th Foot, formed the rear face; its front and flanks covered by the cavalry, under Redvers Buller, while its rear was protected by two squadrons of the 17th Lancers, under Drury Lowe, and Shepstone's Basutos. In the centre rode Lord Chelmsford with his staff, and here, too, were the *impedimenta*, and the native contingent. The infantry forming the sides of the square marched in "fours," those in the front and rear faces were in line; the guns moved parallel with the infantry. For the first time for many days, Colours were unfurled, and as the huge square moved off, the bands struck up an inspiring march—"the stirring music vibrating through every heart, and making all impatient for battle."

The general direction taken by Lord Chelmsford was north-easterly, between the Ndabakaombe and Unodwengo kraals; until he considered that he had reached a favourable position, when he wheeled the square half-right, and halted—his front facing towards Ulundi, which lay due east, a long mile distant. The position was in a kind of amphitheatre, where stood the military kraals of Ulundi, Unodwengo, and Ndabakaombe, and all around were the fields and demesne of King Cetewayo; the country to the rear and left of the square being studded with mimosa bush and euphorbias, broken here and there by stony dongas. To the right rose a low range of hills, covered with thorn trees, running towards the mouth of the White Umvolosi River.

About 8.30 A.M., the Zulus were seen advancing from various quarters; the sun shining upon the white shields of a strong column which emerged from the base of the hill at the extreme end of the amphitheatre. At this time, Buller's horsemen were far out, hovering on three sides of the square, which was now well closed up; the men shoulder to shoulder, with every rifle and gun loaded.

The Ndabakaombe and Unodwengo kraals were presently fired by

¹ Shortly before the battle of Ulundi, the battalion lost a very promising and popular young officer—Lieut. J. H. Scott-Douglas. Scott-Douglas was chief of the 2nd Division's telegraph staff, and on the 30th June, he, accompanied by Corp. Cottar, 17th Lancers, conveyed an important message (which, owing to the state of the weather, could not be transmitted by telegraph) to Fort Evelyn, 20 miles from camp. He reached Fort Evelyn in safety, but on his return journey he and his orderly fell into an ambuscade of Zulus, and were both killed. Their fate was not ascertained for certain until the 10th July, when their bodies were found near Kwamagwasa, Corp. Cottar had evidently died very hard, for he was one mass of assegai wounds. Scott-Douglas was the eldest son of Sir G. H. Scott-Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park, Roxburghshire, formerly Capt. 24th Foot; he was born on 27th May 1853, and gazetted Lieut. in the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers on the 20th Nov. 1875.

the Basutos ; but the smoke rising from Unodwengo proved such a screen to the advancing Zulus that Lord Chelmsford ordered it to be extinguished.

The enemy now began to close in on all sides. The guns moved out on the flanks, and into action ; while Buller's horsemen galloped back to take refuge in the square : and soon the infantry—which had formed "fours deep," the two front ranks kneeling—opened fire. The artillery practise was beautiful, but it failed to daunt the Zulus, who rushed into the half-burnt Unodwengo kraal, and took advantage of its cover. Thence a horde of sable warriors presently issued, and rushed, with grand courage and incredible swiftness, against the right rear angle of the square where two 9-pounders were posted, flanked, on the right by the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the 94th, and on the left by four companies of the 58th. Led by a chief, mounted on a white horse, this formidable *impi*—formed in a hollow square—came leaping onward, like a huge black wave ; the warriors clashing their hide-covered shields, and shouting their war-cry, regardless of the deadly hail of canister and rifle-balls which tore through their ranks. But at the very moment when a hand-to-hand conflict, bayonet against assegai, appeared imminent, the Scots Fusiliers and their comrades of the 58th and 94th poured in an oblique, yet concentrated volley, which broke and rolled up the Zulu square, and after a momentary pause, the chief and his warriors fled in tumult and dismay.

"The Zulus" says the Intelligence Department's report, "firing wildly, pressed forward in their usual loose order, and sought to close with the British troops ; but the steady and well-sustained fire of the infantry, supported by the gatlings and artillery, rendered this impossible, and at no point did they succeed in approaching nearer than thirty yards."

In half-an-hour after the infantry opened fire, the Zulu "*impis*" were in headlong flight, hotly pursued by the 17th Lancers and Buller's Irregular Horse.

"I never wish to see soldiers steadier," writes a war correspondent, with reference to the conduct of the troops at Ulundi. "Apprehension had unquestionably been felt lest the sudden confronting of the men with the fierce Zulu rush should shake their nerves ; but the British soldier was true to his manly traditions, when he found himself in the open, and saw the enemy face to face in daylight."

In this decisive battle Cetewayo pitted the whole military force of his kingdom against the British ; bringing into action between 15,000 and 20,000 warriors, of whom 1500 fell. The British lost five killed and fifty wounded ; amongst the latter were Major Winsloe and ten men of the Scots Fusiliers. The Queen's Colour, carried by 2nd Lieutenant the *Hon.* A. Hardinge, had a bullet through it.¹ The number of dead Zulus lying in front of the position defended by the Fusiliers bore evidence as to the accuracy of their fire ; and at a parade held two days after the battle, General Newdigate warmly complimented the battalion on its "steady valour and coolness under fire," and expressed his intention of reporting their admirable conduct to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.²

¹ Major R. W. C. Winsloe.—See Appendix II.

Lt.-ut. the Hon. Arthur Stewart Hardinge.—See Appendix III.

² "This might be expected," observes the *Irish Times* of 26th Aug. 1879, referring to the gallant conduct of the battalion at Ulundi, "from a corps which, during the command of Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) Collingwood was always reported as being in a high state of discipline and efficiency."



2

On the 8th July, Lord Chelmsford received orders from Sir Garnet Wolseley to return with the 2nd Division, and all the sick and wounded to Fort Newdigate.¹ When these orders reached the camp at Eulonganeni, Lord Chelmsford decided to resign his command and return home; but before his departure, he held a "farewell parade" of the troops, and after praising their gallant service in the field and good conduct in camp, he concluded his address as follows: "For the courage, coolness, and devotion you have all displayed wherever I have been with you, my best and warmest thanks are due. For the unselfish devotion, untiring energy, and good humour with which you have encountered hardship, fatigue, and privation I find it hard to express my gratitude sufficiently. In all senses you have done your duty as British soldiers!"

The retrograde movement commenced on the 10th July, and four days' marching saw the 2nd Division and Flying Column passing Fort Marshall; when the sick and wounded, escorted by two companies of the Scots Fusiliers and Bengough's natives, were sent on to the hospital at Ladysmith.

The breaking up of the 2nd Division took place on the 26th July, on the bank of the Upoko River, where General Newdigate took leave of the troops, who were now dispersed—some going to Fort Newdigate; some to Dundee and elsewhere, prior to their employment in the Transvaal, "where the cloud of war was gathering;" whilst others were detailed to garrison the various new forts, of which there was a complete chain along the whole Zulu Frontier, from the Blood and Buffalo Rivers to the mouth of the Umvolosi and Port Durnford.

In the meanwhile the fugitive King Cetewayo had been hotly pursued, and on the 28th August, his capture was effected by Major Marter of the 1st Dragoon Guards. Once it was known that Cetewayo was a prisoner, Sir Garnet Wolseley had little difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements for the future government of Zululand, and by the end of September, the last of the British troops had evacuated the country.

Thus ended the Zulu War, which cost Great Britain a number of valuable lives, and something like five millions of money.

The pacification of Zululand having been satisfactorily accomplished, Sir Garnet Wolseley had now leisure to turn his attention to the refractory Basuto chief Secocoeni, who, from his almost inaccessible stronghold in the Lydenburg district, had for some time past caused the Cape Government much trouble; had sided with Cetewayo, and had taken up arms against the Transvaal Republic when it attempted to assert its authority over the "disputed territory" on the left bank of the Blood River.

In September 1878, Colonel Rowlands had attempted to beleaguer Secocoeni's fastness, but the drought and other difficulties rendered operations impossible. Subsequently, Sir Owen Lanyon (who had succeeded Shepstone as Administrator of the Transvaal) made preparations to attack this powerful chief, and in June 1879, was

VIII.
1879-1880.
*Hist. of the 2nd
Batt. Royal
Scots Fusiliers,
continued.*

¹ On the 5th July, Col. W. Pole Collingwood completed his regulated period in command of the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Gilden. In a farewell order, Col. Collingwood expressed his deep regret at severing his connection with a regiment in which he had served for twenty-nine years. His departure was regretted by all ranks, for during his tenure of command he had won the esteem of both officers and men, and had brought the battalion into a high state of efficiency. (See Appendix II.)

ready to take the field, when his advance was suspended by order of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had just arrived at Pietermaritzburg.

After Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi, Sir Garnet Wolseley sent a conciliatory message to Secocoeni, inviting him to submit; but the chief—undismayed by the fate of Cetewayo—maintained his defiant attitude, and refused the terms offered him (October 1879). Sir Garnet then decided to attack him without further parley, and at once commenced preparations. All available troops were called upon to take part in the campaign, including the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; disbanded volunteer corps were re-formed; and by the 18th November a force—called the “Transvaal Field Force”—was rapidly assembling near Fort Weeber.

We will now briefly follow the movements of the Fusiliers from the breaking-up of the 2nd Division (26th July 1879) until they joined the force destined to operate against Secocoeni.

On the 26th August, the battalion under Major Hazelrigg, marched for Pretoria, and on the 7th September the two companies which had been left at Pietermaritzburg, rejoined headquarters. Owing to a want of baggage animals, the Fusiliers halted at Wakkerstroom until the 15th, when the right-half-battalion proceeded to Heidelberg, leaving the left-half-battalion to follow, as soon as transport was provided. The battalion was at Standerton when, on the 25th, orders were received for the formation of a company of Mounted Infantry, to consist of two officers, two sergeants, two corporals, and forty-six men. Lieutenants Collings and Lindsell were selected for this service, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men from each half-battalion.¹

From Heidelberg the battalion proceeded to Middelberg, where it joined the 94th, and on the 20th November, it arrived at Fort Weeber; close to which place the headquarters of the “Transvaal Field Force” were encamped on the banks of the Ngoaritse—a tributary of the Oliphant.

The weather was now oppressively hot and unhealthy; moreover, at this period of the year the “horse-sickness,” one of the curses of South Africa, is very prevalent; but, the preparations for the campaign being complete, Sir Garnet Wolseley determined to take the field in spite of the unfavourable season, and on the 21st, he advanced to Fort Albert Edward, encamping there on the evening of the 22nd. He was now within four leagues of Secocoeni's stronghold.

On the 23rd, Commandant Ferreira with his *commando*, and Captain Dahl with the Zoutspanberg natives, attacked and burned the kraal of Umgane, one of Secocoeni's most trusted adherents—Umgane himself being amongst the slain. The following night, 300 mounted men, two companies of the Scots Fusiliers, and two companies of the 94th, pushed on (the infantry being carried in mule-waggons) to Fort Alexandra—7 miles from Albert Edward—and seized without opposition the Water Kopjie, where the infantry quickly intrenched themselves.

Five miles distant, M'Leod and Bushman, with 8000 Swazies from

¹ Lieuts. Collings and Lindsell.—See Appendix III.

Fort Burgers, had taken post, and there were now with Sir Garnet Wolseley some 1400 Europeans and 11,000 natives; so as he intended to make the most of the moonlight, and cover the ground to the Water Kopjie—which he considered the key of his position against Secocoeni—Sir Garnet struck his camp at 4 P.M. on the 26th, and headed by the Scots Fusiliers, with their pipes and bugles playing alternately, the Transvaal Field Force marched from Albert Edward. This was a very distressing day's march, for the track was unusually bad; indeed, nearly impracticable for guns and waggons owing to the heavy rains; and it was not until sunset on the 27th, that the last of the weary, rain-soaked troops trudged into camp. The Fusiliers had then been under arms, and without food, for twenty-four hours. They had, however, but scant time to rest themselves, for at 2 A.M. on the 28th, orders were given to strike tents, and in less than an hour, the column was formed up in front of the camping ground—which was barely a league from Secocoeni Stadt.

Secocoeni Stadt, with its natural citadel—an isolated hill, known as the "Fighting Kopjie"—is situated in the north-west range of the table-topped Lulu Mountains, and is approachable from the north by a narrow valley, practicable for infantry only. The Stadt, or town, was at that time divided into three great kraals: one being occupied by Secocoeni's brother, Holoqua; the second by a chief named Sowazi; and the third by Secocoeni himself.

The famous "Fighting Kopjie" lies apart from the town, and formed the key of the position. James Grant, in his *British Battles by Land and Sea*, thus describes this marvellous hill:—

"At first view it seemed a mighty and conical heap of boulders rising from the green plain to the altitude of some hundred feet, with a base of the same length, and in outline it was like a ridge pole marquee. Grey boulders and vast slabs of rock piled over each other formed the sides, and upon these, and at the foot, grew trees of great size, and masses of jungly brushwood. Viewed externally, it seemed to be only one of the ordinary hills, called by the Dutch *Koppies*; but its whole interior was honeycombed by Nature, intersected by passages and galleries leading into great chambers, with chinks, clefts, and crannies forming natural loopholes for musketry."¹

In this mountain fastness, Secocoeni, like a robber-baron of the Middle Ages, was surrounded by all the turbulent spirits of the land, to whom it formed a "sanctuary;" and from here, his lawless bands would issue forth to lay waste the rich border farms, and harry the country for miles around—lifting the cattle, and relentlessly slaying all who opposed them. The "Fighting Kopjie" was, in good truth, a difficult place to assault, and its chief had fair reason to deem it impregnable. The dispositions for the attack on Secocoeni Stadt, as published in Sir Garnet Wolseley's General Order of the 27th November, were as follows:—

The Swazies from Fort Burgers, under M'Leod and Bushman, were to crown the ridge above the town, and move upon it eastward down

¹ In the recesses of this cavernous hill was a yawning, unfathomable chasm, believed to contain water at the bottom. It is said that during the attack on the "Fighting Kopjie," some of its defenders, maddened with thirst, let themselves down the chasm, by means of leathern reins, or thongs, tied together, in the hope of finding water; but none of them ever came up again. No noise, or sound of splash was heard, and though their comrades shouted to them again and again, no reply was made, and so the wretched men must have perished miserably in the depths beneath.

the mountain side. The main column, under Colonel Baker Russell, was to attack from the west, in three divisions—the *Right Division*, under Commandant Ferreira, assailing the southern portion of the town; the *Centre Division* (consisting of six companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 94th, and a detachment of the 80th, with four guns of the Transvaal Artillery, and two companies of Rustenbergers) under Colonel Murray of the 94th, the “Fighting Kopjie;” and the *Left Division*, under Major Carrington of the 24th, the north side of the town, which was to be approached by a ravine leading up a hill that commanded its left centre.

A detachment, under Lieutenant Odell of the 52nd, was to remain in charge of the laager, with the horses, cattle, and stores.¹

The main column, as we have already seen, was under arms by three o'clock on the morning of the 28th. At 3.30, the troops—having forded a rain-swollen stream, which separated them from the point of attack—advanced across the plain towards the “Fighting Kopjie;” and as the dawn of day revealed their approach, the Basutos in their rocky eyries opened a heavy but ill-directed fusilade upon them. Shortly after four o'clock, there then being sufficient light to discern the form and outline of the mountain fortress, the Transvaal Artillery guns were placed in position, and commenced shelling the Kopjie; while Ferreira's and Carrington's Divisions moved off right and left to deliver their respective attacks. Murray, with the Scots Fusiliers, and 94th, quietly took up his position, and did not, at present, open fire.

About six o'clock, Bushman's Swazies were seen descending from the hills, and making for the now blazing kraals where Carrington was already hotly engaged; and presently bright flames bursting from Secocoeni's kraal, and a rush of captured cattle into the plain, showed that Ferreira and his men were also hard at it.

After some three hours' hard fighting, during which our troops—especially the Swazies—suffered considerable loss, the surrounding caves were cleared and the town burnt; but the “Fighting Kopjie” still remained in possession of the enemy, and so, shortly before ten o'clock, orders were given for “a general advance to carry the Kopjie by storm.”

The signal to attack was given by two rockets sent up from the left, and as the second one hissed up into the air, the Scots Fusiliers and 94th, cheering loudly, made a rush for the stronghold. “In ten minutes,” writes a correspondent of the daily papers, “the rocks seemed alive with red coats and Swazies, half seen, half hidden in eddies of smoke. Sword in hand, Baker Russell led them on from his point of the position. Ferreira rushed from the right, and the leading companies of the 94th had a regular race to be first at the Kopjie with the Scots Fusiliers, whose pipers were soon at the foot of it, beating the ground with their feet, and filling the air with the breath of battle, while playing with infernal energy, sending out skirls which sounded far above the fusilade and the screams and yells of the combatants.”

The advance was so rapid, and the fire of the Basutos so badly directed, that few of the stormers fell until they were inside the place;

¹ Shortly after the attack, a number of Basutos occupying the caves in the chain of hills in rear of the camp, opened fire on the camp-guard, and seemed disposed to make a counter-attack; but they were soon driven back by Odell and his men.

then a regular hand-to-hand fight took place with the defenders of the caverns, in which many of our men were killed.

"At 10.30," says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, "the 'Fighting Kopjie' belonged practically to Queen Victoria; but inside its stony bowels was still hidden a band of desperate and resolute men, of women and children, of wounded and dead—a fearful combination!"

Before noon the Kopjie was held by the Fusiliers and 94th, who crowned its summit; but the devoted Basutos refused to quit the caverns. A cordon of troops was then formed round, and on the following day the remnants of Secocoeni's men, who still held out, were dislodged or killed by gun-cotton explosions, which rent the caves asunder. On the 2nd December, Secocoeni was taken in a cavern 12 miles up the mountain, by Major Clarke, R.E., and Ferreira, and his capture put an end to further fighting.

In the storming, capture, and destruction of Secocoeni's strongholds, the Scots Fusiliers had three men killed; Captains Willoughby and Gordon, and sixteen men wounded.¹

After the subjugation of Secocoeni and his lawless Basutos, the Scots Fusiliers were ordered to Pretoria, the chief town of the Transvaal, where they arrived on the 22nd December. Since they landed in South Africa, the Fusiliers had gone through two arduous campaigns; their soiled and be-patched uniforms bearing silent testimony to many a long march, and nights spent "beneath the broad canopy of Heaven," with no covering but a commissariat blanket; but, in spite of the hardships they had undergone, the men were healthy and fit for any work. Unhappily, the battalion did not continue in this healthy condition, for the reaction, after the excitement of active service, together with the evil effects of bad water and constant exposure, brought on enteric fever, and before long upwards of 100 men were in hospital.

The early part of the year 1880 was unmarked by any event worth recording, except that on the 3rd February the camp at Pretoria was visited by a severe hurricane and thunderstorm, which did considerable damage. On the 27th May, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildea—who had joined from England, and taken over the command of the battalion—was appointed commandant of the Pretoria garrison. On the 16th July, the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers sustained a sad loss by the death of Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Grey Hazelrigg, who had served over twenty-five years in the regiment, and commanded the 2nd Battalion through the campaigns against Cetewayo (from June 1879) and Secocoeni.² Affairs were now looking very black in the Transvaal; the attitude of the Boers became every day more threatening, and it was evident that sooner or later they would break out into open rebellion against the British rule.

In the spring of 1877, the Transvaal Republic—after an unsuccessful war with Secocoeni, which reduced it to the verge of bankruptcy—was annexed as British territory by Sir T. Shepstone, to the great discontent of the majority of its inhabitants. During the administra-

¹ See Appendix III.

² *Arthur Grey Hazelrigg*.—Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 16th Jan. 1855; Lieut., 11th May 1855; Capt., 11th Sept. 1860; Brev.-Maj., 15th May 1873; 21st, 23rd May 1874; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 29th Nov. 1879. Served with the 21st during the latter part of 1855 at the siege and fall of Sevastopol (medal with clasp; Turkish medal); commanded the 2nd Batt. in South Africa during the operations against Cetewayo and Secocoeni (medal with clasp; Brev.-Lieut.-Col.). See pp. 42-3.

tion of Sir Owen Lanyon, discontent ripened into disaffection; from time to time outrages were committed by the malcontents, until at length matters reached a climax, when, on the 20th December 1880, an armed party of Boers, led by P. J. Joubert, attacked the Headquarters Companies of the 94th, at Bruncker's Spruit, and captured the convoy which they were escorting from Lydenberg to Pretoria.¹

IX.
1880-1894.
Hist. of the 2nd
Batt. Royal
Scots Fusiliers,
continued.

When the Transvaal rebellion broke out the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers were distributed as follows:—

PRETORIA: Headquarters, A, B, F, and H Companies, and half the mounted Infantry Company.

Officers present.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gildea (commanding garrison); Captains Burr and Dunn; Lieutenant Collings; 2nd Lieutenants Stanuelli, Thorneycroft, and D'Aeth; Lieutenant and Adjutant Chichester (Garrison Adjutant); and Quarter-Master Clifford.²

POTCHEFSTROOM: C and D Companies, and half the mounted Infantry Company.

Officers present.—Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Winsloe (commanding garrison); Captain Falls; Lieutenants Browne and Lindsell; 2nd Lieutenants Lean and Dalrymple-Hay.³

RUSTENBURG: E Company.

Officers present.—Captains Auchinleck (commanding garrison), and 2nd Lieutenant Despard.⁴ There were also two drafts from home down country; one at Pietermaritzburg, under Major Bainbridge, and the other at Schoon-Houtge, under Captain Whitton.⁵

We will first give a brief account of the siege of Pretoria, which lasted from the 16th December 1880 to the 26th March 1881. The town of Pretoria is situated on high ground, on the main road to the Diamond and Gold Fields. About a mile from the town, on an open plain, stood the fort, near which flowed a small stream, known as the Aapjiis. The garrison consisted of the Scots Fusiliers—as detailed above—two companies of the 94th, a detachment of Royal Engineers, and two 9-pounders from N. Battery, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery; there were also the volunteers, consisting of the Pretoria Carbineers and Rifles, and Nourse's Horse.

On the 19th December 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildea made his first *reconnaissance*; advancing, with his mounted men, 15 miles along the Potchefstroom road. On this day the first shot was fired round Pretoria, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gildea captured the first prisoner, in a hand-to-hand fight. Further *reconnaissances* were made on the 28th and 29th December.⁶

¹ The 94th (some 300 strong, including the band) were commanded by Lieut.-Col. Anstruther, who was mortally wounded. About 120 officers and men were killed, and the remainder taken prisoners; the Colours were saved (*see* below). Before attacking the regiment, the Boer leader sent a message to Col. Anstruther, saying that the Transvaal Republic had been proclaimed at Heidelberg, and that if the 94th advanced beyond the Spruit, the Boers would consider the act a declaration of war, and that Col. Anstruther must be responsible for the consequences. Before this lamentable affair there had been fighting at Potchefstroom and Pretoria.

^{2 3 4 5} For services, etc., of above-mentioned officers, and also of Capt. Lambart, R.S.F. (who, when absent from the battalion, was captured by the Boers). *See* Appendices II. and III.

⁶ On the 21st Dec. 1880, Col. Gildea left Pretoria on a reconnoitring expedition; his object being to seize some forage at a farm 9 miles out on the Middleburg road, and also to try to ascertain the whereabouts of the 94th—for although he knew that regiment had been ordered to march from Lydenberg to Pretoria, he had not yet heard of the disaster at Bruncker's Spruit. The party had traversed some 2 miles of country, when the advanced scouts fell in with Conductor Parsons of the Commissariat, and Sergt. Bradley of the 94th, both of whom had been wounded the previous day at Bruncker's Spruit, but had managed to elude the Boers, and were now making the best of their way to Pretoria. Parsons and Bradley informed Col. Gildea of the disaster that had befallen the 94th, and also that they managed to carry off the Colours of the regiment, tearing them from the poles, and concealing them on their persons. On the return of the party to Pretoria, Col. Gildea handed over the rescued Colours to Maj. Fred. Buckley Campbell of the 94th, whereupon that officer asked the colonel if he would guard them for the present with the Colours of the Scots Fusiliers. To this request Col. Gildea at once acceded, and so the Queen's and Regimental Colours of the 94th were entwined

On the 6th January 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildea made a sortie from Pretoria, and attacked the Boer laager at the Swartz Kopjie, 12 miles distant. As the Scots Fusiliers were cautiously working their way up to the laager, the Boers hoisted a white flag, in pretended token of surrender. Thinking that all was over, the Fusiliers left their cover, whereupon the treacherous enemy fired a volley into them, which placed three sergeants and eighteen men *hors de combat*. Colonel Gildea and his orderly, both of whom were bearing flags of truce in response to the Boers, had a very narrow escape, being within 60 yards when fired upon. Enraged at this treacherous act, the Fusiliers rushed forward and stormed the laager, killing and wounding fourteen of its defenders, and taking twenty prisoners.

After this action, the Boers menaced Pretoria with a large force ; endeavouring to harass the garrison in every way, and carry off the cattle. To put a stop to their proceedings, Gildea, on the 16th January, attacked their laager ; whereupon they took to the hills, from which he was unable to drive them. The British lost two killed and six wounded ; the Boers about twenty killed, and several wounded, including two of their commandants. Whilst the conflict was taking place, the Boers made a counter-attack on the town of Pretoria, but Sir Owen Lanyon, with his staff and a handful of men, sallied forth from the fort at a gallop, and drove the enemy off.

A correspondent of the *Natal Times*, who was at Pretoria at the end of January, writes " All the inhabitants were in fort ; the town was deserted, but covered by the guns of the latter. There were 2000 men bearing arms, and horses to mount them ; with 1500 head of cattle, 1000 sheep, and provisions for nine months. The country around is patrolled daily within a radius of 6 miles."

In a skirmish, near the Red House Kraal, on the 12th February, Colonel Gildea and several men were wounded, and Captain Sanctuary of the Pretoria Rifles and a few men killed. On the whole, Colonel Gildea (the *Verdonned Colonel*, as the Boers called him) with his regulars and volunteers proved more than a match for the Boers ; in spite of the good shooting and decidedly equivocal tactics of the latter ; and he happily succeeded in holding the post until news arrived of the cessation of hostilities. Pretoria was beleaguered for 102 days, and during that period the Fusiliers and their comrades were kept day and night at work, with little rest, and towards the end, with scanty food. They bore their privations with fortitude, and even cheerfulness ; their good example being imitated by the civilians of both sexes who were shut up in the fort. Amongst those who dis-

with the Queen's and Regimental Colours of the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, on their respective poles, and so remained during the remainder of the war. At a full dress parade on the 6th April 1881, Col. Gildea formally restored their colours to the 94th, whom he addressed as follows :—

" Maj. Campbell, officers, N.-C. officers, and men of the 94th Regiment, on the 21st Dec., the Colours of your regiment, which had been saved from the Bruner's Spruit disaster, were handed to me near this spot by Maj. Campbell, with a request that I would keep them. I accepted the trust on behalf of the gallant regiment I have the honour to command, and which we were proud to accept. Since then the Colours of the 94th have been entwined with those of the Fusiliers, and I most sincerely trust that this fact may be handed down in the records of each regiment, and tend to strengthen the good fellowship and comradeship that should exist between every regiment that belongs to the gallant army of our gracious Majesty the Queen. . . . Maj. Campbell, I am very proud—how proud, I cannot say—to hand you back your Colours ; none the worse, I hope, for having rested beside those of my regiment for the past few months ; and I feel certain that you and your gallant regiment will defend them to the last."

Maj. Campbell then thanked Col. Gildea and the Fusiliers for taking charge of the 94th Colours, adding that their kindness would never be forgotten by the 94th.

" It was an interesting ceremony," writes Major Cliechester of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who kindly supplied us with the above account, and much other interesting information respecting the 2nd Battalion, " and one that does not often happen in the annals of British history."

tinguished themselves during the siege was Mrs Gildea, the wife of the gallant Colonel. This lady was unremitting in her kindness and attention to the sick and wounded ; and her unselfish solicitude met with its just reward when Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon her the decoration of the "Royal Red Cross."

The Siege of Potchefstroom 16th December 1880 to 22nd March 1881.—Potchefstroom, the old capital of the Transvaal, is a small town situated on the Mooi River, branches of which flow through its tree-planted streets. On the 13th November 1880, news reached Pretoria that 300 disaffected Boers had ridden into Potchefstroom, and forcibly seized a waggon, which was being sold by order of the Landrost for arrears of taxes. In consequence of this outrage, a small field force—consisting of two guns N/5 R.A., twenty-five Mounted Infantry and a company of the Royal Scots Fusiliers—under Major Thornhill R.A., was despatched from Pretoria. This force arrived at Potchefstroom on the 18th November, and immediately formed a camp on rising ground about half a mile west of the town, which it overlooked. On the 20th, the force was strengthened by another company of the Fusiliers from Rustenburg. Some days after the arrival of Thornhill's slender column, orders were received to build a fort, and accordingly the work was at once commenced ; but owing to the scarcity of intrenching tools slow progress was made, and when the siege began, the "fort" was nothing more than a shelter-trench, 4 feet 6 inches in height, and 25 feet square, in the centre of which were placed the commissariat stores and hospital.

Early in December, affairs looked very serious, and by the 12th of that month it was officially known that the Boers intended to recapture their old capital, and that on the 16th they would hoist their flag.² On the 12th December, Lieutenant-Colonel Winsloe of the Royal Scots Fusiliers arrived to take command of the Potchefstroom garrison, and Major Thornhill received orders to return to Pretoria.

Thornhill left the fort on the 15th December, to take his seat in the post-cart for Pretoria, but on reaching the Landrost's office, he was sent back at full gallop by Major Clarke—the special commissioner at Potchefstroom—to warn Colonel Winsloe that the Boers were then entering the town in force. In a very short time the horses were in the ditch, the guns in action, the parapet manned, tents struck, and everything in readiness to repel an attack ; while Captain Falls and twenty-four Fusiliers were sent off to protect the Government Offices, which were also garrisoned by Commandant Raafe and twenty armed special constables, under Major Clarke. Lieutenant Dalrymple Hay with twenty-two men occupied the Gaol.³ The Boers, who were some 800 strong, off-saddled on the out-skirts to the north of the town, into which they sent parties to occupy the principal thoroughfares ; they also occupied the printing-offices, and towards evening they prevented several of the inhabitants from entering certain streets, stopped Major Clarke on his way from the fort to the Landrost's office, and arrested the manager of the Standard Bank as he was walking to the fort.

¹ Our account of the siege of Potchefstroom is compiled partly from a paper written by Lieut. Rundle, R.A., for the Royal Artillery Institution's Journal (Vol. XII., p. 7), and partly from notes kindly supplied us by Major Chichester, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

² The Boers considered the 16th Dec. an auspicious day to commence operations, it being the anniversary of their victory over the Zulu King, Dingaan, and commonly known amongst them as "Dingaan's day."

³ The detail of the 21st which formed part of the Potchefstroom garrison is given on p. 50.



VIII.



VIII.

Matters thus began to assume a serious aspect ; but the authorities flattered themselves that the Boers would leave quietly in the morning, and so did not allow the military to act.

On the morning of the 16th December, the position was as follows:—The Boers held the town, which was well adapted for defence ; and they, being covered by the garden-walls, hedge-rows, etc., could take up any position they chose without being seen from the fort, and could, moreover, open fire within 600 yards without exposing themselves. The British troops occupied the fort, the gaol, and the Landrost's office. On this day, a party of Boers proceeded to haul down the British flag on the Landrost's office, in order to replace it with the tricolour of the Transvaal Republic, when a skirmish ensued which ended in the Boers retiring with some loss. The garrison spent the night in strengthening their position. On the 18th, the detached force in the Landrost's office was compelled to surrender, the position being untenable. During the fighting on that day, Captain Falls of the Fusiliers was killed and several men wounded.¹ A flag of truce was arranged for carrying out the evacuation, but while it was still flying the Boers opened fire, wounding one man.

It was also found necessary to abandon the gaol ; the party occupying it retiring after dark, with the loss of one man killed. The whole garrison was now in the fort ; which also sheltered several women and children, and the horses and mules ; and the Boers—who now numbered some 1200 men—invested it on three sides. For some days the garrison suffered much from want of water ; there being only one well in the fort, which yielded, at the most, ten gallons a day ; and though a heavy rain-storm gave them temporary relief, they were, on the 21st December, compelled to turn the horses and mules adrift. Shortly afterwards a second well was sunk, which fully supplied their wants until the termination of the siege.

On New Year's Day 1881, the Boers brought an old 3-pounder S.B., ship's gun to play upon the fort, but it was soon silenced by the 9-pounders. On January 22nd, a sortie was made, in open daylight, by 2nd Lieutenant Dalrymple Hay² and a sergeant and ten men of the Fusiliers, to drive a party of Boers from a trench, some 220 yards from the fort, which had been a source of great annoyance to the garrison. Three Fusiliers fell before the trench was reached, but the remainder dashed into it, and routed the Boers—eighteen in number—killing or wounding eleven, and taking four prisoners.

And so this gallant little garrison continued to hold their position against the Boers ; suffering severe privations from hunger and fatigue ; until on the 19th March—provisions being exhausted, and the sick and wounded being in the last stage of exhaustion from lack of proper nourishment—Colonel Winsloe sent a flag of truce to the Boer commander, and on the 21st, terms of capitulation were signed, and the garrison evacuated the fort with all the honours of war. Two days later, the garrison marched for Natal, where they arrived early in May.

*The Siege of Rustenburg, 27th December 1880 to 30th March 1881.*³
—Throughout this siege, the garrison, under Captain Auchinleck,

¹ *Alex. Lawrence Falls*.—Ens. 21st Fusiliers, 18th Dec. 1867 ; Lieut., 10th May 1871 ; Capt., 12th Nov. 1878.

² See Appendix III.

³ See p. 50.

endured extreme privations, and suffered much from sickness. From the commencement to the termination of the siege, not a day passed without the Boers firing upon the fort, and on the 29th January 1881, Captain Auchinleck was wounded. On the 4th February, the enemy having thrown up a trench within a short distance of the fort, Captain Auchinleck decided to make a sortie with a view of driving them out. The sortie was entirely successful, the Boers being driven from their shelter, but Captain Auchinleck was severely wounded.¹

On the 30th March, news of the peace with the Transvaal Boers having been received at Rustenburg, the siege was raised.

Notwithstanding the arduous duties and hard fighting which the British troops were engaged in during the Transvaal Campaign, and the privations they experienced, no medal was given to officers or men in recognition of their services. Indeed, for the distinct campaigns in Zululand, against Secocoeni, and in the Transvaal, only one medal, with at the most one clasp, was awarded to those officers and men who took part in all three.

On the 3rd January 1882, the battalion sailed from Durban for the East Indies, and on arriving at Bombay, on the 26th January, it received orders to proceed to Secundrabad, in relief of its 1st Battalion.

The 2nd Battalion remained at Secundrabad until the latter end of 1884, when it went to Burmah. Upper Burmah was at this time in a very disturbed condition; the Shán States had offered effective resistance to the claims of sovereignty put forward by King Theebaw; and soon the Kachyin tribes, north-east of Bhámo, broke into open rebellion, and made more than one successful raid, including a partial occupation of the town of Mogoung. The general lawlessness at length showed signs of spreading into Pegu and other parts of British territory, and our military outposts along the eastern frontier were strengthened.

The cruelties practised by King Theebaw aroused the indignation of the Indian Government, and his treatment of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company called forth a letter of remonstrance from the British authorities in Burmah. To this Theebaw, for some time, paid no attention, and when he did send a reply, it was considered unsatisfactory. An ultimatum was thereupon issued to the Burmese king by the Viceroy of India, and an evasive reply being received, war was formally declared on the 13th November 1885. An expedition, under General Prendergast, was despatched up the Irrawady River, and on the 27th November, the British flotilla cast anchor off Ava, and received the unconditional surrender of King Theebaw and his capital.

Hostilities were, however, by no means ended; for the British troops were employed for many months in a harassing warfare against refractory tribes and Dacoits, and many valuable lives were sacrificed before tranquillity was restored. In these operations, the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers—broken up into detachments—took a more or less prominent part. The "Fusilier" troop of Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant Lindsell, was attached to the "Mounted Corps," raised and commanded by Major E. C. Browne, and formed part of the Burmah Field Force, under General Sir H. Prendergast V.C., K.C.B.

The troop did excellent service, and several of the men were

¹ See Appendix III.

specially commended by Captain Payne, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, who commanded the Mounted Infantry.¹

Two companies of the Battalion under Major Hamilton, and two companies under Major Law, operated on the right and left banks of the Irrawady—Major Hamilton doing good service in subduing, for a time, the Dacoit Chief, Shoe Bo ; while Major Law defeated a large force of the enemy in his front, and occupied the important town of Toungwhenghee.²

During the year 1886, the Battalion continued in the field until late into the hot season ; being broken up into detachments, under officers of all ranks. Colonel Winsloe and Captain Gaisford relieved Thayabin ; while Major Auchinleck, was mortally wounded when fighting in the same district. Major Law continued to hold Toungwhenghee, receiving able assistance from Major W. P. Browne, Lieutenant C. Agnew, and Lieutenant Churchill—who was dangerously wounded.³

In May, all the detachments—except that commanded by Major Law were transferred to Rangoon.

Amongst other officers of the Battalion who saw hard service in Burmah we may mention the names of Captains Collings and Keef, and Lieutenants Hardinge⁴ and Scudamore.⁵

In December 1887, the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers returned to India, and were sent to Dagshai, in the Bengal Presidency. The Battalion—which has been on foreign service for close upon fifteen years—is now stationed at Sealkote, Bengal.

We must now close this brief record of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Loyalty, courage, and *esprit de corps* have ever been the characteristics of this grand old regiment, which has earned for itself a reputation second to none.

The 1st Battalion—the parent corps—has now been in existence for upwards of two centuries, and during that long period, has fought on many a “stricken field.”

The 2nd Battalion, though a comparatively young corps, has honourably maintained the glorious traditions of the old 21st, both by its good conduct in quarters and gallantry in the field ; and during the thirty-six years of its existence has added to the “honours” emblazoned on the Regimental Colours, *South Africa* 1879, and *Burma* 1885-87.⁶

^{1 2 3 4} For the services of the above-mentioned officers, see Appendices II. & III.

⁵ Lieut. Charles Philip Scudamore.—Lieut. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 22nd Oct. 1881 ; Capt., 15th Sept. 1892 ; Adj. 2nd Batt., 17th May 1890. Served with the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers in the Burmese Expedition, 1885-6-7 (mentioned in despatches ; medal with clasp ; D.S.O.). Served in the Hazara Expedition, 1888 (mentioned in despatches).

⁶ Regimental District, No. 21, and Depôt “Royal Scots Fusiliers”—Ayr.

Srl, or Militia Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers (late Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia). Headquarters—Ayr.

Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Blue*.

Honorary Colonel.—Col. the Earl of Galloway, K.T., 24th June 1891.

Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. W. H. Campbell, 11th July 1891.

Adjutant.—Hon. G. C. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Capt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 16th Aug. 1890.

See Appendix III.

1st Volunteer Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers (late 1st Ayrshire). Headquarters—Kilmarnock.

Uniform :—*Scarlet* ; facings, *Blue*.

Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. J. Dickie (V.D.), 16th Sept. 1874.

Adjutant.—H. J. Lermite, Capt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Jan. 1890. See Appendix III.

2nd Volunteer Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers (late 2nd Ayrshire). Headquarters—Ayr.

Uniform : *Scarlet* ; facings, *Blue*.

Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. D. D. Whigham, 21st Aug. 1880.

Adjutant.—C. R. S. Douglas-Hamilton, Capt. Gordon Highlanders, 1st Nov. 1890.

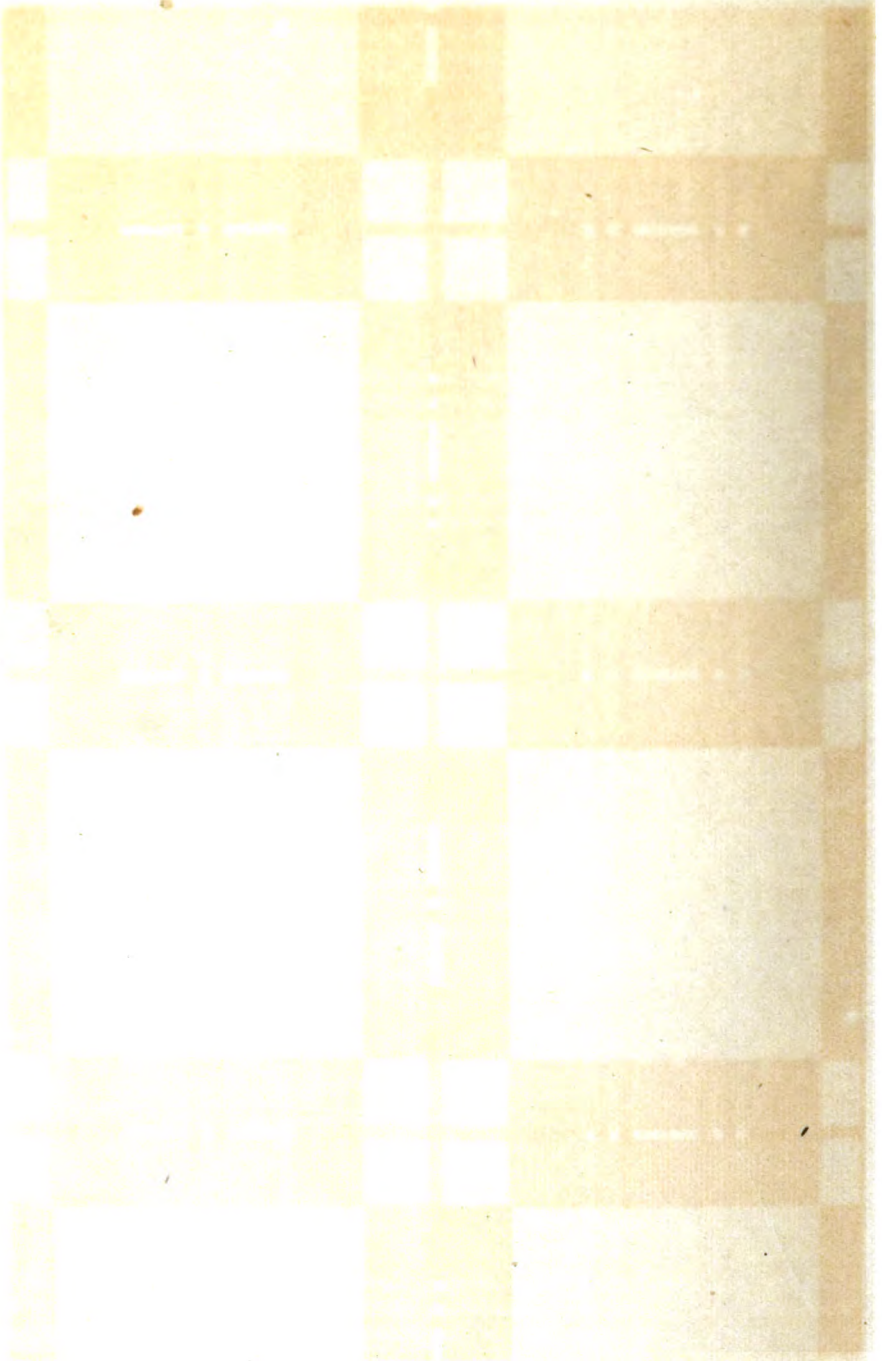
Galloway Rifle Volunteers (Kirkcudbright and Wigtown). Headquarters—Castle Douglas.

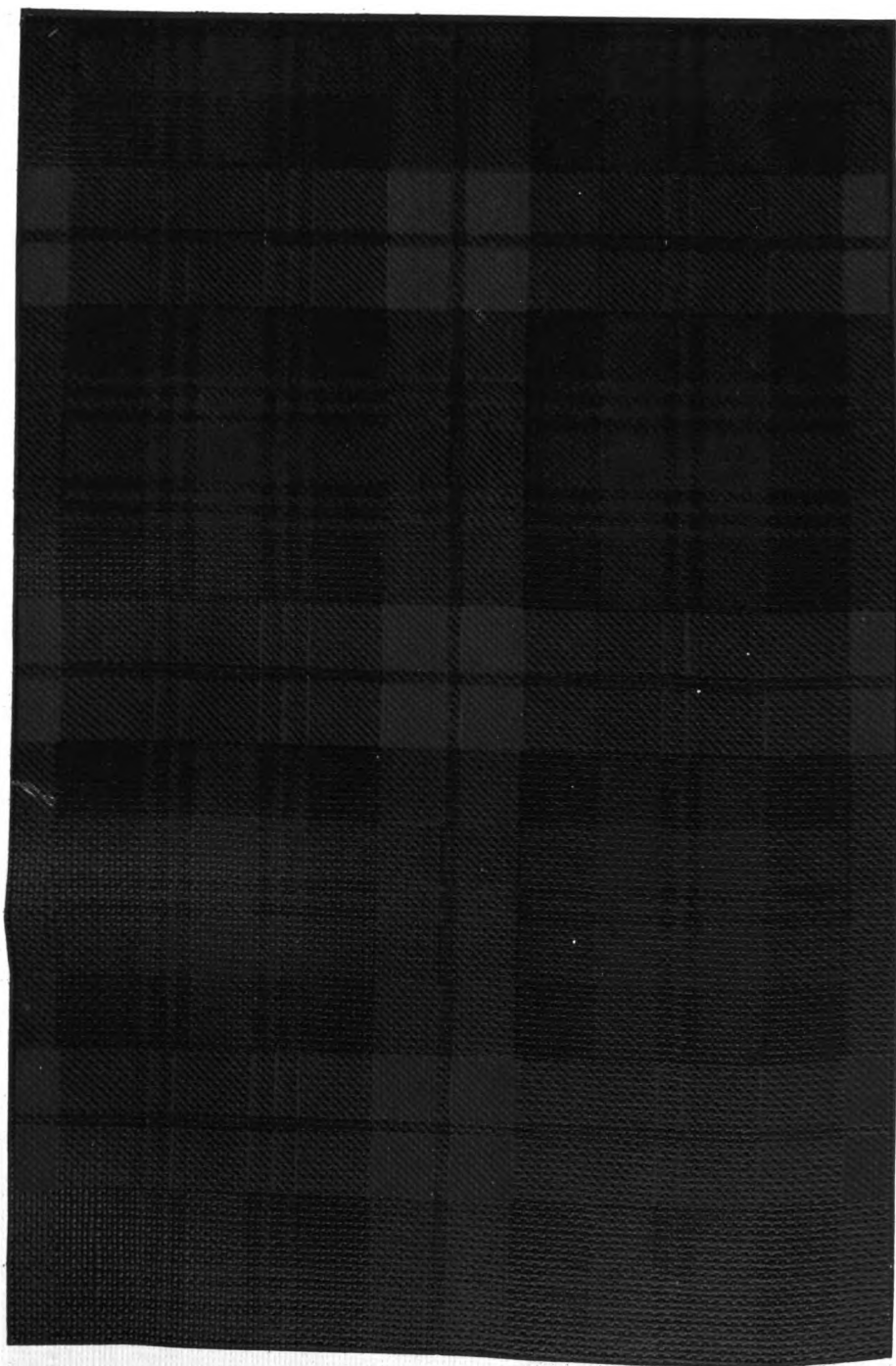
Uniform : *Grey* ; facings, *Scarlet*.

Honorary Colonel.—W. K. Lawrie, 28th Sept. 1871.

Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. J. M. Kennedy (V.D.), 30th July 1887.

Adjutant.—J. H. Spurgin, Maj. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Feb. 1890. See Appendix III.





REGIMENTAL TARTAN OF ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS—1894.
Drawn about $\frac{1}{3}$ of actual size.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—SUCCESSION OF COLONELS OF THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, 1678-1894.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Charles, 6th Earl of Mar	23rd September 1678.	Charles, Lord Erskine, born 19th Oct. 1650; succeeded his father as the 10th Earl of Mar in Sept. 1668. Was a Member of the Privy Council of Scotland in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He appears in 1677 as Colonel of a regiment of foot known as the "Earle of Marre's Regiment" (see footnote, p. 8), and in 1678, he raised, and was appointed Colonel of, the "Earle of Marre's Fusiliers," now the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Disapproving of the measures of James II., the Earl of Mar was about to embark for the Continent, when, in Nov. 1688, William, Prince of Orange, landed in England. He appeared at the Convention of the Estates assembled by the Prince of Orange, but joining the disaffected party, he was arrested in Mar. 1689, and died on the 23rd April following. He was buried at Allou, where a monument was erected to his memory. (See pp. 3-5.)
Thomas Buchan	29th July 1686.	Thomas Buchan, third son of James Buchan of Auchmacoy, Aberdeenshire, commenced his military career in Douglas' Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots), and was one of sixteen officers who were authorised, by a Privy Council Warrant of June 1671, to recruit for that regiment in Scotland. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. of Mar's Regiment (21st) in 1682; Col., 29th July 1686; Brig.-Gen., 12th Nov. 1688. During and after the year 1684, Col. Buchan appears in the Privy Council Register as being second in command of the troops in the south and west of Scotland. At the Revolution of 1688, he adhered to James II., and being deprived of his commission by William, went to Ireland. In 1690, he returned to Scotland to assume command of the Jacobite forces, and was defeated on the Haugh of Cromdale by the Royal troops. After this reverse the Clans submitted to William's authority, and Buchan fled to France. (See Appendix II.)
Francis Fergus O'Farrell	1st March 1689.	Francis Fergus O'Farrell, having warmly espoused the cause of the Prince of Orange at the Revolution of 1688, was rewarded with the Colonelcy of the Scots Fusiliers. He commanded the regiment in the Netherlands, under Prince Walbeck, and subsequently under William III., who promoted him to the rank of Brigadier-General. Gen. O'Farrell commanded the garrison of Deinsce when that town was besieged in July 1695, and having surrendered the place without firing a shot, was cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial. (See pp. 5-8.)
Hon. Robert Mackay	13th November 1695	Third son of John, 2nd Lord Reay. Was formerly an officer of the Scots Brigade in the Dutch service, and accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688. In 1689, Robert Mackay was promoted Captain of Grenadiers in Maj.-Gen. Hugh Mackay's Regiment of Foot, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Killcrankie, where he was severely wounded and left for dead on the field. Having recovered from his wounds, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and shortly afterwards William III. gave him the command of a newly-raised Scots regiment. His regiment being disbanded, Robert Mackay was appointed Colonel of the Scots Fusiliers, but he did not long survive his promotion, for—debilitated by hard service and numerous wounds—he died at Tongue, the seat of his family, in Dec. 1696. Robert Mackay was educated in Holland, under the eye of his uncle, Gen. Hugh Mackay of Scoury, in whose regiment he subsequently served.
Archibald Row	1st January 1697.	This gallant officer entered the army as an Ensign in the Royal Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots), and appears as Ensign of Capt. Moncrief's company in Nov. 1687; Capt. in Hodge's Regiment of Foot (16th Foot), 31st Dec. 1688; Maj., 1st Jan. 1692; Col. Scots Fusiliers (21st), 1st Jan. 1697. Served with the 18th at the battles of Steenkrantz and Landen, and the siege of Namur. In 1704, he commanded a brigade at the battle of Schellenburg, and also at the battle of Blenheim, where he was killed, at the head of his own regiment, when leading it to the attack on the village of Blenheim. (See p. 9.)
John, Viscount Mordaunt	25th August 1704.	Son of Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough. Entered the service as an officer of the 1st Foot Guards, and—as a Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel—led fifty grenadiers of his regiment at the storming of the enemy's works at the battle of Schellenberg. He subsequently served at the battle of Blenheim, where he lost his left arm. For his gallant services, Lord Mordaunt was rewarded with the Colonelcy of the 21st Fusiliers, but soon afterwards exchanged, with Gen. de Lalo, to the 28th Foot. On the death of Gen. de Lalo in 1709, Lord Mordaunt was re-appointed to the 21st (see below). In Jan. 1710, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and he died of small-pox during the following April.

Sampson de Lalo	26th June 1706.	Sampson de Lalo, a French Protestant gentleman, being forced to quit his native land, found an asylum in England, and entering the British army served with some distinction in the subordinate commissioned grades. Having been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Foot, he was, in Feb. 1704, given the Colonelcy of that regiment, and some two years later he exchanged to the Scots Fusiliers (<i>see above</i>). In Jan. 1709, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and he fell mortally wounded at the memorable battle of Malplaquet. Sampson de Lalo was held "in great favour and esteem in the British army," and his death was much deplored by all ranks. (<i>See p. 12</i>)
John, Viscount Mordaunt	Reappointed 4th September 1709.	<i>See above.</i>
Thomas Meredith	1st May 1710.	Served in the wars of William III., who promoted him to a troop in the 3rd Horse (2nd Dragoon Guards), Col., 37th Foot (which he raised), 13th Feb. 1702; Brig.-Gen., 25th Aug. 1704; Maj.-Gen., 1706; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Jan. 1709; Col., 21st Fusiliers, 1st May 1710; 20th Foot, 4th Oct. 1714. Accompanied the 37th to Holland in 1703, and was present at the battles of Schellenberg and Blenheim (as Adjutant-General to the <i>Duke of Marlborough</i>). In 1705, Gen. Meredith commanded a brigade at the forcing of the French lines at Helixem and Neer-Hespen.
Charles, Earl of Orrery, K.T.	8th December 1710.	Charles, 4th Earl of Orrery and 1st Baron Boyle of Marston, county Somerset, in the Peerage of England (5th Sept. 1711); born at Little Chelsen, 21st July 1674. Colonel of a Regiment of Foot (afterwards disbanded), 1st May 1703; a Regiment of Foot (afterwards disbanded), 1706; Brig.-Gen., 1709; Maj.-Gen., 1710; Col., 21st Fusiliers, 8th Dec. 1710. Commanded a brigade at the battle of Malplaquet, where he displayed great gallantry. In 1710, Lord Orrery was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of Brabant and Flanders; and in 1714, was made a Lord of the Bedchamber to George I., and subsequently a Member of the Privy Council. In 1722, he was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason, but, after a confinement of six months, he was released; no crime having been proved against him. He died on the 28th Aug. 1731, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The <i>Pierage</i> states that he was created a K.P. (not K.T.) in Oct. 1706.
George Macartney	12th July 1716.	Entered the army during the reign of William III., and on the 23rd April 1703 was promoted Colonel of a newly-raised Regiment of Foot (disbanded at the Peace of Utrecht), with which he served three campaigns on the Continent, under Marlborough. He afterwards went to Spain, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Almanza, where he was taken prisoner. Maj.-Gen. 1704; Lieut.-Gen., 1710; Col., 21st Fusiliers, 12th July 1716; 9th Horse (afterwards the 3rd Horse, and now the 6th Dragoon Guards), 9th March 1727. Died, 7th July 1730.
Sir James Wood	9th March 1727.	Served many years in the Dutch army, and accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in Nov. 1688. Capt. in Hales' Regiment (14th Foot), 31st Dec. 1688; Brig.-Gen., 1704; Col., 21st Fusiliers, 9th March 1727; Maj.-Gen., 1735. Died, 18th May 1738.
John Campbell	1st November 1738.	John Campbell, of Mamore, son of John, 3rd Duke of Argyll, whom he succeeded in 1761. Lieut.-Col., 1712; Col., 39th Foot, June 1737; Col., 21st Foot, 1st Nov. 1738; Maj.-Gen., 1744; Lieut.-Gen., 1747; Col., Scots Greys, 29th April 1752. This officer served as A.D.C. to the Duke of Argyll during the rebellion of 1715-16. He commanded a brigade at Dettingen, and also during the '45 Rebellion. He was appointed Governor of Limerick in 1761, and in 1765 the Order of the Thistle was conferred upon him. Before succeeding to the Dukedom, Gen. Campbell was M.P. for Buteshire, for the Elgin Burghs, and for Dumbartonshire. His Grace died on the 9th Nov. 1770, aged 77.
William, Earl of Panmure	29th April 1752.	William Maule, 1st Earl of Panmure (6th April 1743), served for many years in the Scots Foot Guards. Col., 25th Foot, 1st Dec. 1747; Col., 21st Foot, 29th April 1752; Maj.-Gen., 1755; Lieut.-Gen., 1758; Gen., 1770; Col., Scots Greys, 10th Nov. 1770. Lord Panmure served at Dettingen and Fontenoy; and in 1756 was appointed second-in-command at Gibraltar. He died on the 4th Jan. 1782.
Hon. Alexander Mackay	10th May 1770.	Son of George, 3rd Lord Reay. Ens., 25th Foot, 1737; Capt. in London's Highlanders (raised in 1745 and disbanded in 1748), 8th June 1745; Maj., 3rd Foot, 1750; Lieut.-Col., 52nd Foot, 21st Dec. 1755; 39th Foot, 4th Mar. 1760; Col., 19th Feb. 1762; 122nd Foot (disbanded 1763), 3rd Aug. 1762; 65th Foot, 24th March 1764; Maj.-Gen., 30th April 1770; Col., 21st Fusiliers, 10th May 1770; Lieut.-Gen., 29th Aug. 1777. Served with London's Highlanders in the Rebellion of '45 (taken prisoner at Prestonpans) and in Flanders, under the Duke of Cumberland, until the Peace of 1748. Served subsequently in America, with the local rank of Major-General (1768). Was appointed Governor of Tynemouth and Clifford's Fort in 1772, and of Landguard Fort in 1778; from which he was removed to Stirling Castle. Appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland in 1780. Died in May 1789.

APPENDIX I.—continued.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
<i>Hon. James Murray</i>	5th June 1789.	Fifth son of Alexander, 4th <i>Lord Elibank</i> . Commanded the Grenadier Company of the 15th Foot in the expedition to Fort l'Orient, under Gen. St. Clair, in Sept. 1746, and greatly distinguished himself. Lieut.-Col. 13th Foot, 5th Jan. 1751; Col.-Commandant 60th Royal Americans (60th Rifles) 24th Oct. 1759; Maj.-Gen. 10th July 1762; Col. 13th Foot, 16th Dec. 1767; Lieut.-Gen. 25th May 1772; Gen., 19th Feb. 1783; Col. 21st Fusiliers, 5th June 1789. Commanded the 15th Foot in the expedition against Rochefort in 1757, and at the capture of Louisbourg in 1758; commanded a brigade at the battle and capture of Quebec in 1759, and in 1760, he led a Division up the St. Lawrence, and contributed to the reduction of Montreal, which completed the conquest of Canada. Gen. Murray was sometime Governor of Quebec, with local rank of Major-General, and in 1763, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all Canada. During his tenure of command, he quelled a dangerous mutiny which broke out amongst the Quebec garrison. In 1774, he was appointed Governor of Minorca, and defended Fort St. Philip against the Spanish and French armies (Aug. 1781) until compelled to surrender in Feb. 1782. Charges having been brought against him for alleged misconduct during the siege, Gen. Murray was tried by Court-Martial in Nov. 1782 and acquitted of all the charges, with the exception of two of the most trifling; for which he was reprimanded. A lengthy account of this gallant officer's services is given in <i>Douglas' Perceage of Scotland</i> , Vol. I., pp. 528-32. Gen. Murray died at Beauport House (so called after a place in Canada, the scene of one of his military exploits), near Batten, in Sussex, on the 18th June 1794.
<i>James Hamilton</i>	20th June 1794.	Maj.-Commandant 118th Foot (disbanded 1793) 17th Oct. 1791; Lieut.-Col. Army 25th May 1772; 21st Fusiliers, 11th Mar. 1774; Col. Army 17th Nov. 1780; Maj.-Gen. 28th Sept. 1787; Col. 13th Foot, 22nd August 1792; 21st Fusiliers, 20th June 1794; Lieut.-Gen. 20th Jan. 1797; Gen., 29th April 1802. Served during two campaigns in the American "War of Independence." Died in 1803. (See Appendix II.)
<i>Hon. William Gordon</i>	6th August 1803.	<i>Hon. William Gordon of Ervie</i> , son of William, 2nd <i>Earl of Aberdeen</i> . Cornet 11th Dragoons, 20th July 1756; Lieut. 1757 or 1758; Capt. 16th Light Dragoons, 4th Aug. 1759; Maj. 31st Foot, 23rd Nov. 1761; Lieut.-Col. 102th Foot (disbanded 1763) 11th Oct. 1762; Col. Army 29th Aug. 1777; 81st Aberdeenshire Highland Regiment (raised by Col. Gordon in 1777, and disbanded in 1783) 19th Dec. 1777; Maj.-Gen. 19th Oct. 1781; Col.-Commandant 60th Royal Americans (60th Rifles) 3rd Oct. 1787; Col. 7th Foot, 20th Oct. 1788; 71st Highlanders, 9th April 1789; Lieut.-Gen. 12th Oct. 1793; Gen., 1st Jan. 1798; Col. 21st Fusiliers, 6th Aug. 1803. Died in 1816. We can find no record of Gen. Gordon's services. He was sometime M.P. for Woodstock and for Heytesbury, and a Groom of the Bedchamber to George III.
<i>James, Lord Forbes</i>	1st June 1816.	<i>James Ochoenar Forbes</i> , 17th Lord Forbes; born 17th Mar. 1765, succeeded his father in 1804. Was a representative Peer of Scotland (1806). Ens. Coldstream Guards, June 1781; Lieut. 1787; Capt. Lieut. and Lieut.-Col. 25th Aug. 1793; Brev. Col., 3rd May 1796; Maj.-Gen., 24th April 1802; Col. 3rd Garrison Battalion, 15th July 1807; Lieut.-Gen., 23th April 1808; Col., 9th Foot, 7th Jan. 1809; 54th Foot, 18th Sept. 1809; 21st Fusiliers, 1st June 1816; Gen., 12th Aug. 1819. Served with the 1st East. Coldstream Guards in Flanders (1793-95), under the Duke of York, and commanded a company at the battle of Panaro, and during the siege of Valenciennes—at the storming of which place he led the storming party of the Coldstreams. He was present in every important action during the campaigns of 1793-95, including the siege of Dunkirk, Lincolnes, Ypres, Tournay, &c., until the return home of the Guards Brigade after the disastrous retreat through Holland and Westphalia. In 1799, he commanded the Grenadier Company of his Battalion, with Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to the Heider, and took part in every action, but one, during that campaign. In 1808, Lord Forbes was appointed second-in-command of Sir John Stuart's forces in the Mediterranean, and saw service against the French in Sicily. He subsequently held important commands at home. Died in 1843.
<i>The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.</i>	31st May 1843.	Born 1781. Fourth son of the <i>Right Hon. Will. Adam</i> , of Blair-Adam, Lord-Lieutenant for County Kinross. Received his education at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Ens. 26th Foot, 4th Nov. 1795; Lieut., 2nd Feb. 1796; Capt. 9th Foot, 30th Aug. 1799; Lieut. and Capt. Coldstream Guards, 8th Dec. 1799; Maj. 5th Batt. of Reserve, 9th July 1803; Lieut.-Col., 5th Garrison Batt., 28th Aug. 1804; 21st Fusiliers, 5th Jan. 1805; Brev. Col., 2nd Feb. 1812; Maj.-Gen., 4th June 1814; Col. 73d Foot, 22nd May 1829; Lieut.-Gen., 22nd July 1830; Col., 57th Foot, 4th Dec. 1835; 21st Fusiliers, 31st May 1843; Gen., 9th Nov. 1846. In July 1799, this officer went on his maiden campaign, being attached to the 27th Foot, with which he served in Holland until the 3rd Oct. His next service was in the Mediterranean and Egypt. In July 1806, he landed in Sicily in command of the 1st Batt. 21st, and served with the battalion in Calabria, in the summer of 1808. In Sept. 1810, Col. Adam commanded the British force which repulsed the attempted landing of Murat's troops, under Cavaignac, near Milli (see p. 20). In the

Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.

29th August 1853.

Frederick William Hamilton, C.B.

10th January 1870.

Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B.,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

5th October 1890.

summer of 1811, he returned to England on leave, and was appointed A.D.C. to the Prince-Regent. On his return to Sicily in 1812, he took up the duties of D.A.-Gen.; which post he held until Aug. 1812, when he joined the British troops employed on the east coast of Spain, at Alicante. In April 1813, he commanded the brigade which formed the advance of the army, and which was attacked at Biar (12th April) by a superior French force. After defending his post for several hours, Brigadier Adam was compelled to retire on the main body at Castalla. When, on the 12th Sept., the French stormed and took Ordaí, and commanded the 3rd British Brigade (32nd, 71st, and 2nd and 3rd Batta. 95th Rifles) which routed the "Old Guard," and ensured the victory of Waterloo (32nd, 71st, and 2nd and 3rd Batta. 95th Rifles) which routed the "Old Guard," and the Russian Order of St. Anne). After the Peace of 1815, Sir Fred. Adam was appointed Governor of the Ionian Islands (G.C.M.G.); he was also a member of the "Consolidated Board of General Officers." He died suddenly at Greenwich Railway Station, on the 24th Aug. 1853. (See Appendix II.).

Born at Meig in Ireland in 1787. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Ensign, 22nd Foot, 1st Feb. 1807; Lieut., 1st Dec. 1808; 3rd Dragoons (now Hussars), 26th Mar. 1812; Capt. 5th West India Regiment, 12th Jan. 1814; Brev. Major, 11th May 1815; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 18th June 1818; half-pay, 1817; Col. Army, 10th Jan. 1837; Maj.-Gen., 9th Nov. 1846; Col. 21st Fusiliers, 29th Aug. 1853; Lieut.-Gen., 20th June 1854; Gen., 10th Mar. 1861. De Lacy Evans served with the 22nd in India, and shared in the operations against Ameer Khan and the Pindaris, and was present at the capture of the Island of Mauritius. In 1812, he joined the 3rd Dragoons in the Peninsula, and served with that regiment, and on the staff, until the close of the war (medal, with clasps for Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Toulouse). He accompanied Gen. Ross's expedition to America, as Acting D.-Q.-M.-Gen., and was present at Bladensburg (two horses shot under him), the capture of Washington, and attack on Baltimore. During the unfortunate New Orleans expedition of 1814-15, he was present at the destruction of the American fleet on Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne; was severely wounded in the action of the 25th Dec., and the unsuccessful attack on Jackson's position on 8th Jan. (promoted to a company 5th W. I. Regiment; Brev. Majority). Served during the Waterloo campaign, 1815, as extra A.D.C. to Sir Will. Ponsonby, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo (two horses killed under him) and the capitulation of Paris (medal; Brev. Lieut.-Col.). In 1835, being at the time a Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on the half-pay list of the 5th W. I. Regiment—Col. De Lacy Evans accepted the command of the British Legion in the Queen of Spain's service, with which he took a prominent part in the operations against the Carlists until the close of the war in 1837 (C.B.; Grand Crosses of St. Ferdinand and Charles III.; Lieutenant-General in the Spanish service). Commanded the 2nd Division of the British army in the Crimea in 1854, including the battles of Alma (wounded), Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol (medal with four clasps; G.C.B.; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour; 1st Class Medjidie; Turkish Medal). Sir De Lacy Evans died 9th Jan. 1870, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory. Sir De Lacy Evans was for thirty years M.P. for the City of Westminster.

Ensign and Lieut. Grenadier Guards, 12th July 1831; Lieut. and Capt., 1st Dec. 1836; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 3rd April 1846; Regimental Maj., 7th Dec. 1838; Regimental Lieut.-Col., 19th June 1860; Brev.-Col., 20th June 1854; Maj.-Gen., 31st Aug. 1860; Lieut.-Gen., 18th Dec. 1869; Col. 21st Fusiliers, 10th Jan. 1870; Gen., 21st Nov. 1876. Was Military Attaché at Berlin, 1st Aug. 1860 to 31st Sept. 1862; Maj.-Gen. North Britain, 1st April 1866 to 31st March 1868. Served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, 1854-55, including battles of Alma, Inkerman (slightly wounded; horse shot), Balaclava, and siege of Sevastopol (medal with four clasps; C.B.; Legion of Honour; 3rd Class Medjidie; Turkish medal). Was made a K.C.B. in May 1873. Died, 4th Oct. 1890.

Ensign, 4th Foot, 21st June 1839; Lieut., 15th Dec. 1840; Capt. 10th Foot, 16th May 1846; 21st Fusiliers, 31st Mar. 1847; Brev.-Maj., 7th June 1849; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 2nd Aug. 1850; Maj. 21st, 15th Nov. 1854; Brev.-Col., 25th Nov. 1854; Lieut.-Col. (unattached), 24th April 1865; 8th Foot, 28th Oct. 1859; half-pay, 1st July 1862; Maj.-Gen., 25th Nov. 1864; Lieut.-Gen., 23rd May 1873; Col. 104th Fusiliers, 16th May 1874; Gen., 1st Oct. 1877; Field-Marshal, 21st May 1890; Col. R. S. Fusiliers, 5th Oct. 1890; Sir F. P. Haines held numerous staff appointments and commands, both at home and abroad; including that of Commander-in-Chief in India, from 10th April 1876 to 7th April 1881. Served as officiating Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Gough, in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46; including battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah—severely wounded and horse shot (mentioned in despatches; medal with clasps; promoted to a company in the 10th Foot). Punjab campaign, 1848-49; including affair of Ramnuggur, passage of Cheenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Godjerat (mentioned in despatches; medal with two clasps; Brev.-Majority). Served with the 21st in the Crimea, 1854-55; including battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol. Was Commandant of Balaclava from 10th Dec. 1854 to 17th Jan. 1855 (mentioned in despatches; medal with four clasps; 5th Class Medjidie; Turkish medal; promoted to an unattached Lieut.-Colonel). Directed the military operations of the Afghan War, 1879-80, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. (See p. 36).

APPENDIX II.—SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS OF THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, 1682-1894.

NOTE.—We do not profess that this List is either absolutely correct or complete, prior to the year 1739. We have gleaned much information respecting the Lieutenant-Colonels, who were appointed to the regiment during the 17th Century, from Mr Dalton's *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, and Mr A. Ross's *Old Scottish Regimental Colours*.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Thomas Buchan	1692.	See Appendix I. Second son of John, 3rd Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Capt. in the <i>Earl of Mar's Fusiliers</i> (21st), 1682; Maj., 1684; Lieut.-Col., 1687. Capt. in the <i>Earl of Mar's Fusiliers</i> (21st), 1692; Maj., 1687; Lieut.-Col., 1692 (year not certain, but before 1693). We have been unable to obtain any information respecting this officer.
Hon. John Balfour.	1687.	
Thomas Douglas	1692 (?)	
— Arrot	14th September 1693.	
John Dalryell	29th May 1695.	Third son of Gen. Thomas Dalryell of Binns. Was formerly a Capt. in Wachop's Regiment of the Scotch Brigade in the Dutch service. Maj. in Colyear's Regiment of Foot, 1st Sept. 1689; Lieut.-Col. in Mackay's Fusiliers (21st), 24th May 1695. Killed at the battle of Bienenheim. (See p. 9.)
— Lindsey	Appears in Army List for 1702 without date.	Appears as an Ens. in Buchan's Fusiliers (21st) in 1688. Capt., 1st Jan. 1692. Appears as a Major in the regiment in <i>MS. Army List</i> for 1706. Served with the regiment at Steenkirk and Landen.
Walter Sharp	(?)	
William Murray	24th September 1708.	
Edward Wolf	24th May 1718.	
John, Lord Lealy (afterwards 8th Earl of Rothes)	25th January 1721.	John, Lord Lealy, succeeded his father as <i>Earl of Rothes</i> in 1722. Capt. of a troop of Dragoons, 1715; Capt. Foot Guards, 1717; Lieut.-Col. 21st Foot, 1719; Col. 26th Foot, May 1732; Brig.-Gen., 1739; Maj.-Gen., 1st Jan. 1743; Col. Scots Horse Grenadier Guards, April 1745; Col. 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 29th May 1745; Lieut.-Gen., 1747; Col. Scots Greys, 18th Jan. 1750; Col. 3rd Scots Foot Guards, April 1752; Gen., 1765. Lord Rothes served in Flanders, under the <i>Earl of Stair</i> , in 1742, and was present at the battle of Dettingen in 1743. He commanded a brigade of cavalry at the battle of Roucoux in 1746, and was Lord Rothes was appointed Governor of Stirling Castle; and of Duncannon Fort in 1751, and in the same year he was a Lieut.-Gen. on the staff in Ireland. In 1765 he was created a Knight of the Thistle. Lord Rothes died on the 10th Dec. 1767.
Francis Fleming	29th May 1732.	5th Baronet of Lochnaw, Galloway. Born, 1807. Lieut.-Col., 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Nov. 1739; Col. of a regiment of marines, 16th Aug. 1746; Maj.-Gen., 3rd Feb. 1756; Lieut.-Gen., 17th April 1759; died at Lochnaw in his 84th year, 14th Aug. 1771. This gallant old officer commanded the 21st at the battle of Dettingen, where he greatly distinguished himself (see p. 18). During the Rebellion of '45, Sir Andrew commanded the King's troops at Blair Castle, and for his services was appointed Colonel of a regiment of marines; and in 1750, he was appointed Governor of Timmouth Castle, in room of the Duke of Somerset, which appointment he appears to have held until his death.
Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart.	2nd November 1739.	

<i>Hon. Charles Colvill</i>	25th August 1746.	
<i>Edward Maxwell</i>	27th April 1758.	
<i>James Hamilton</i>	11th March 1774.	
<i>Colin Graham</i>	5th December 1792.	
<i>Thomas Meyrick</i>	20th September 1794.	
<i>Andrew Ross</i>	1st September 1795. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	
<i>Lord Evelyn James Stuart</i>	7th November 1797. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	
<i>Lyde Brown</i>	25th June 1802. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	
<i>Donald Robertson</i>	20th August 1803. (2nd Lieut.-Col.)	
<i>John Wilson</i>	1st August 1804. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	
<i>Frederick Adam</i>	5th January 1805. (2nd Lieut.-Col.)	
<i>William Paterson</i>	20th June 1805. (Jun. Lieut.-Col. until 1814.)	

Second son of Alexander Colvill of Kincaidine, who was of right 6th Lord Colville of Culross, which title he did not assume. Born, 1691. Ens. 26th Cameronians, 1710; Capt., 1735; Maj. 21st Fusiliers, 1741; Lieut.-Col., 25th Aug. 1746; Col. 69th Foot, 23rd April 1758; Maj.-Gen., 27th Feb. 1761; Lieut.-Gen., 30th April 1770; died at Edinburgh, in his 85th year, 29th Aug. 1775. Charles Colvill served as a cadet at the battle of Malplaquet; also with the 26th Cameronians at the attack on the rebels at Preston, Lancashire, in 1715 (wounded), and during the siege of Gibraltar in 1727. On being appointed to a majority in the 21st Fusiliers, he accompanied them to Flanders, and was wounded, and had a horse shot under him at Dettingen (*see* p. 13). He commanded the 21st at Fontenoy (severely wounded), at the siege of Ostend in 1745, at the battle of Culloden in 1746, and the battle of Lafeldt in 1747.

Capt. 21st Fusiliers, 7th Aug. 1749; Maj. 17th Sept. 1757; Lieut.-Col. 27th April 1758; Col. Army, 25th May 1772; 67th Foot, 11th Mar. 1774; Maj.-Gen. 29th Aug. 1777; Lieut.-Gen. 20th Nov. 1782; Gen. 3rd May 1796. This officer, who in 1786, was permitted to assume the additional surname of Brown, served with the 21st Fusiliers at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy (wounded, *see* p. 13), and in 1761, commanded the regiment at the attack on Belle Isle (*see* p. 14). He died in the year 1803.

See Appendix I.

Capt. 16th Foot, 17th April 1769; Maj., Army, 29th Aug. 1777; Lieut.-Col. Army 19th Feb. 1783; Maj. 21st Fusiliers, 4th May 1789; Lieut.-Col., 5th Dec. 1792; disappears from the Army List for 1796. We can find no record of this officer's services, except that he was appointed to command the troops in Basee Terre (Guadaloupe), and defended Deville Camp until the 6th Oct. 1794, when he was compelled to surrender (*see* p. 16). He appears to have exchanged to the 99th with Col. Meyrick (*see* below), and to have retired, or deceased immediately afterwards.

Ens. 2nd Foot, Aug. 1779; Lieut. 6th Foot, Nov. 1779; Capt. 28th Foot, Feb. 1781; Maj. 82nd Foot, 1st Jan. 1794; Lieut.-Col. 99th Foot, 10th Feb. 1794; 21st Fusiliers, 20th Sept. 1794; Col. Army, 26th Jan. 1797; Maj.-Gen., 25th Sept. 1803; Lieut.-Gen., 25th July 1810; Gen., 19th July 1821; died June 1830. This officer served under Gen. Prescott at the relief of St. Kitts, and was present in the three engagements off St. Kitts between Sir Samuel Hood's and Admiral De Grasse's fleets (Dec. 1782), and in all the actions which took place after the landing of the British troops on the island. He exchanged to the 21st in Sept. 1794, and immediately joined that regiment in the West Indies. He subsequently held the appointment of Brig.-Gen. on the Irish Staff; was removed to the British Staff in Oct. 1803, and rejoined the Irish Staff in Mar. 1804. This officer appears in the Army Lists as a Senior Lieut.-Col. of the 21st, until the year 1814.

Capt. 31st Foot, 9th Mar. 1774; Maj. Army, 18th Nov. 1790; Lieut.-Col., 1st Mar. 1794; 21st Fusiliers, 1st Sept. 1795; disappears from the Army List for 1798. We can find no record of his services.

Third son of John, 4th Earl and 1st Marquis of Bute. Born, 7th May 1773. Raised an independent company of foot in 1791; Lieut. and Capt. 1st Foot Guards, 30th April 1793; Maj. 66th Foot, 1st Oct. 1797; Lieut.-Col. 21st Fusiliers, 7th Nov. 1797; 22nd Foot, 25th June 1802; Col. Army, 2nd Nov. 1805; retired, 1806. Died, 16th Aug. 1842.

Cornet 3rd Dragoons, 11th June 1777; Lieut., 25th April 1781; Capt., half-pay, 20th Light Dragoons, 1788 (disbanded in 1789); Brev.-Maj., 1st Mar. 1794; Capt. 40th Foot, 30th May 1794; Maj. in a West India regiment, 18th Jan. 1797; Brev.-Lieut.-Col. 1st Jan. 1798; Maj. 90th Foot, 11th July 1798; Lieut.-Col. 35th Foot, 30th May 1800; 85th Foot, 10th April 1801; 21st Fusiliers, 25th June 1802. Col. Browne, who saw much service in the West Indies, was murdered by the insurgents in Dublin on the 23rd July 1803 (*see* p. 17). Col. Browne married a sister of the gallant Capt. Rion, R.N., who was killed at Copenhagen in 1801, while in command of the *Anacon* frigate.

Capt. 21st Fusiliers, 9th Nov. 1791; Maj., 1st Sept. 1795; Lieut.-Col. Army, 1st Jan. 1801; 21st Fusiliers, 20th Aug. 1803; disappears from the Army Lists for 1806. We can find no record of his services (*see* p. 17). From 1805 to 1814, there were three Lieut.-Colonels on the establishment of the 21st; the senior being Gen. Meyrick, who was employed on the Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Army, 15th Aug. 1798; 21st Fusiliers, 1st Aug. 1804. Out of the regiment in Jan. 1805.

See Appendix I. (The Right Hon. Sir F. Adam, G.C.B., etc.)

Ens. 57th Foot, 27th Jan. 1789; Lieut., half-pay, 24th Jan. 1791; 21st Fusiliers, 23rd Nov. 1791; Capt., 2nd Sept. 1795; Maj., 11th Dec. 1802; Lieut.-Col., 20th June 1805; Col. Army, 4th June 1813; to half-pay, 7th Foot, 6th June 1816; Maj.-Gen., 12th Aug. 1819; Lieut.-Gen., 10th Jan. 1837. Served with the 21st in the expedition against the French West India Islands in 1790,

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Charles William Maxwell . . .	15th June 1815. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	and was present with the Light Company during the whole of the operations, and at the evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadeloupe (mentioned in Gen. Prescott's despatches). Was appointed to command the 1st Batt. 21st in Sicily; on Col. Adam's removal to the staff. Col. Paterson also served in command of a brigade, during the American War, including the several operations in the Chesapeake, and the unfortunate expedition to New Orleans (severely wounded). He was subsequently created a K.C.H., and appointed Captain of Carlisle Castle. Sir William Paterson died in 1849. See pp. 26-33.
John Mervin Nooth . . .	6th June 1816.	Ensign of a West India Regiment, 1st July 1795; Lieut., 1st Dec. 1796; Capt. 63rd Foot, 1st Nov. 1797; Maj. Royal African Corps, 15th June 1808; Lieut.-Col., 29th Dec. 1809; 21st Fusiliers, 15th June 1815; half-pay, 25th Mar. 1816; Col. Army, 12th Aug. 1819; Maj.-Gen., 22nd July 1830; Lieut.-Gen., 23rd Nov. 1841; Col. 3rd West India Regiment, 9th Feb. 1843. This officer was engaged in the defence of the Island of St. Vincent, and, until the entire subjugation of the Caribs in 1795. Landed with the 63rd in North Holland in Aug. 1799, and was present in the actions of the 19th Sept., and 2nd and 6th Oct. He also served in 1800 with the expedition to Belle Isle, the affair at Ferrol, and at Gibraltar and Malta, until the peace; in South America in 1806; and in command of the land forces at the capture of the French settlement of Senegal in 1809. For his services he was created a C.B. and a K.C.H. Sir Charles William Maxwell died in Sept. 1845.
John Thomas Leahy . . .	24th August 1821.	Lieut. 7th Foot, 6th June 1796; Capt., 6th Sept. 1798; Maj., 30th Dec. 1806; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 20th Jan. 1811; Lieut.-Col. 7th Foot, 2nd Jan. 1812; 21st Fusiliers, 6th June 1816; Died in 1821. This officer served in British North America and the West Indies, from 1796 to 1809, and subsequently in the Peninsula (medal for Martinique 1808, and clasp and C.B. for Albufera).
John Charles Hope, K.H. . . .	4th December 1835.	Lieut. 4th Foot, 24th Oct. 1799; 69th Foot, 14th Jan. 1802; Capt. 23rd Foot, 12th Jan. 1805; Brev. Maj., 27th April 1812; 7th Foot, 25th May 1815; 21st Fusiliers, 22nd April 1819; Lieut.-Col., 24th Aug. 1821. Retired 1835. Served in the Peninsula, and received the medal with clasp for Badajos.
George Warren Walker . . .	10th November 1837.	2nd Lieut. 95th Rifles, 21st May 1807; 1st Lieut., 2nd Feb. 1809; Capt., 9th Nov. 1820; Maj., 22nd July 1830; Lieut.-Col. 21st Fusiliers, 4th Dec. 1835; Rifle Brigade (95th Rifles), 10th Nov. 1837; half-pay, 27th Aug. 1841. Died in 1842. Served with the 95th Rifles in the Peninsula and the Waterloo Campaign, and was recommended by Gen. Sir H. Clinton for promotion for gallantry at the battle of Waterloo.
George Deare . . .	28th December 1838.	Cornet 8th Dragoons, 17th May 1799; Lieut., 18th June 1801; Capt., 5th April 1809; Maj., 59th Foot, 15th April 1817; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 5th Mar. 1818; Col. Army, 10th Jan. 1837; Lieut.-Col. 21st Fusiliers (from half-pay unattached, and D.A. Gen. in Ceylon), 10th Nov. 1837. Died in 1844. We can find no record of this officer's services.
Richard Tyrrell Robert Pattoun .	5th December 1843. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	Ensign 4th West India Regiment, 30th Oct. 1817; 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 23rd April 1818; 1st Lieut. 5th July 1822; Capt. 30th Oct. 1824; Maj. 26th Oct. 1832; Lieut.-Col., 25th Dec. 1838. Retired 1848.
John Thomas Hill . . .	1847. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	Ensign Royal African Corps, 11th Jan. 1816; 54th Foot, 5th Oct. 1820; Lieut., 10th Aug. 1823; Adj. 26th July 1833; Capt., 2nd Sept. 1834; Maj., 8th Feb. 1842; 21st, 4th April 1842; Lieut.-Col., 5th Dec. 1843; 32nd Foot, 1847. Served with the Royal African Corps at captures of Fort Bangalang, and town of Lightburn, in Rio Pongas, in 1817; and Barsa Town in 1818. Served with the 32nd in the Punjaub Campaign, and was killed at the battle of Mooltan, 7th Nov. 1848.
John Crofton Peddie . . .	20th October 1846.	Ensign 32nd Foot, 13th Mar. 1827; Lieut., 16th April 1829; Capt., 18th Feb. 1835; Maj., 12th Mar. 1841; Lieut.-Col., 3rd April 1846; 21st, 1847; half-pay, Oct. 1848.
		2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 4th May 1814; Lieut., 29th June 1820; Capt., 26th Nov. 1825; Brev. Maj. 28th June 1838; Maj. 21st, 5th Dec. 1843; Lieut.-Col., 20th Oct. 1848; 41st Foot, 2nd March 1849. Retired 1850. Col. Peddie's connection with the Royal North British Fusiliers was of long standing, and members of his family have served in the regiment from its first formation.

Thomas Gore Brown, C.B.	2nd March 1849.	Ens. 28th Foot, 28th April 1824; Lieut., 11th July 1826; Capt., 11th June 1829; Maj., 19th Dec. 1834; 41st Foot, 25th Mar. 1836; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 23rd Dec. 1842; Lieut.-Col. 41st, 22nd July 1845; 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Mar. 1849; to half-pay 44th Foot, 27th June 1851; Col. Army, 20th June 1854. Retired 1857. Col. Gore Brown commanded the 41st during the Afghan Campaign of 1842, and was present in several engagements. He was for some time Governor of St. Helena, and subsequently Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand.
Edward Thorpe	27th June 1851.	Ens. 77th Foot, 7th March 1811; Lieut., 28th Jan. 1813; 70th Foot, 17th May 1821; Capt., 13th Aug. 1825; 80th Foot, 4th Sept. 1829; Brev.-Maj., 25th June 1838; Maj. 89th, 21st May 1841; Lieut.-Col., 26th Feb. 1846; 44th Foot, 4th Sept. 1849; 21st Fusiliers, 27th June 1851. Retired 1852. Served in the Peninsula with the 17th from June 1811 to end of the war (medal with clasp for Ciudad Rodrigo).
Frederick George Ainslie	23rd April 1852.	2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 24th April 1828; Lieut., 5th Oct. 1832; Capt., 26th June 1838; Maj., 20th Oct. 1848; Lieut.-Col., 29th April 1852. Commanded the 21st in the Crimea, and was mortally wounded, when leading the right wing of the regiment, at the battle of Inkerman, 5th Nov. 1854. (See pp. 34-36.)
John Ramsay Stuart	15th November 1854.	2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 20th Jan. 1832; Lieut., 9th Aug. 1835; Capt., 10th Jan. 1840; Maj., 9th Feb. 1849; Lieut.-Col., 15th Nov. 1854; Col. Army, 15th Feb. 1858; half-pay, 17th April 1867; Maj.-Gen., 6th Mar. 1868; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Oct. 1877; Gen., 3rd Dec. 1880; Col. 54th Foot, 22nd Feb. 1886. Died at Norwood, 18th Oct. 1889. Served with the 21st in the Crimea, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege and fall of Sevastopol (mentioned in despatches; medal with four clasps; Turkish medal; 5th Class Medjidie; Brev.-Lieut.-Col.; C.B.). General Ramsay Stuart served upwards of thirty-seven years in the 21st, during thirteen of which he was in command. He was much beloved by all ranks, and his retirement was deeply regretted.
Charles Richard Sackville, Lord West, C.B.	9th March 1855. (Jun. Lieut.-Col.)	Second son of George John, 5th Earl of Delawarr, whom he eventually succeeded as 6th Earl. Born 13th Nov. 1815. Ens. 43rd Foot, 30th Aug. 1833; Lieut., 5th June 1835; 15th Foot, 20th Nov. 1838; Capt., 15th April 1842; 21st Fusiliers, 6th May 1842; Brev.-Maj., 3rd April 1846; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 2nd Aug. 1850; Maj., 21st, 23rd April 1859; Lieut.-Col., 9th Mar. 1859; Col. Army, 17th July 1859; to half-pay in 1866; Maj.-Gen., 29th Oct. 1864. Served on Sir Hugh Gough's staff throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, as A.D.C., and subsequently as officiating Military Secretary, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobroon (medal with two clasps). Landed with the 21st Fusiliers in the Crimea, and served throughout the campaign (see p. 30), and commanded a brigade in the expedition to Kinbourn (medal with clasp; C.B.; officer of the Legion of Honour; Sardinian and Turkish medals; 3rd Class Medjidie). The Earl of Delawarr, K.C.B., K.L.H. & M., died on the 23rd April 1873. See Appendix IV. (A.)
Edward Last	26th March 1856. (2nd Batt.)	Ens. 90th Foot, 18th Oct. 1814; half-pay, 20th Mar. 1816; 2nd Roy Vet. Batt., 25th Oct. 1822; Lieut. 99th Foot, 20th Nov. 1824; Capt., 22nd May 1829; Maj., 18th Oct. 1839; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 11th Nov. 1851; Lieut.-Col. 1st West India Regiment, 24th Nov. 1857; 21st Fusiliers, 26th Mar. 1858; Retired full pay, 21st Oct. 1859. Commanded the troops in the southern district of New Zealand during the greater part of the operations in 1846 (particularly mentioned in the New Zealand Government Gazette, and Lieut.-Governor Grey's despatches). (See p. 40.)
Edward Will De Lancey Lowe C.B.	21st October 1859. (2nd Batt.)	Ens. 32nd Foot, 20th May 1837; Lieut., 12th Mar. 1841; Capt., 23rd May 1845; Maj., 1st July 1857; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 24th Mar. 1858; Lieut.-Col. 32nd, 26th Sept. 1858; 21st Fusiliers, 21st Oct. 1859; Lieut.-Col. 6th Foot, 31st Mar. 1863; Col. Army, 2nd June 1863; Lieut.-Col. 86th Foot, 1st Feb. 1867; Maj.-Gen., 18th Nov. 1868. Served with the 32nd at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan; capture of city, and surrender of the fortress of Mooltan; and at the battle of Goolerut (medal with two clasps). Served throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1857-59; commanded the 32nd at the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, until severely wounded on the 26th Sept. 1857; commanded the 32nd at the defeat of the Gwalior Rebels at Cawn-pore on 6th Dec. 1857, and was with the regiment in the field in Oude from July 1858 to Jan. 1859 (medal with clasp, and a year's service for Lucknow; mentioned in despatches; Brev.-Lieut.-Col. and C.B.).
James Elphinstone Robertson	31st March 1863. (2nd Batt.)	Ens. 6th Foot, 8th April 1837; Lieut., 21st June 1839; Capt., 27th Oct. 1843; Brev.-Maj., 20th June 1854; Maj., 10th May 1855; Lieut.-Col., 5th Mar. 1858; Col. Army, 5th Mar. 1863; Lieut.-Col. 21st Fusiliers, 31st Mar. 1863; left the regiment in 1868. Served with the 6th in the Kafir War of 1851-53, and commanded it when it was attacked by a large force of Kafirs, between Fort Cox and Fort White. Was constantly engaged with the enemy, and was twice mentioned in General Orders (medal).

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
John Thomas Dalyell	17th April 1867.	2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 14th May 1847; 1st Lieut. 21st June 1850; Capt. 23rd April 1852; Brev. Maj., 12th Dec. 1854; Maj., 3rd Aug. 1856; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 2nd Feb. 1859; Lieut.-Col., 17th April 1867; Brev. Col., 17th April 1879; half-pay, 23rd Jan. 1878; Lieut.-Col. 62nd Brigade Depot (Glencorse) 23rd Jan. 1878; half-pay, 23rd Jan. 1883; Maj.-Gen., 27th June 1883; retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Gen.), 2nd Oct. 1883. Served with the 21st in the Crimea in 1854, and early part of 1855, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol (medal with three clasps: Brev. Maj.; 5th Class Medjidie; Turkish medal). Gen. Dalryell served for thirty-one years in the 21st, eleven of which he was in command of the 1st Battalion. He took a most active interest in all matters connected with the battalion, and was much beloved by his men. He was the second Lieut.-Col. of the 21st, of the name of Dalryell; the first being Col. John Dalryell, who was killed at Blenheim (<i>see above</i> , and p. 9). There was a third John Dalryell, a lieutenant in the regiment in 1685.
Edwin Ashley Tucker Steward	17th April 1868. (2nd Batt.; jun. Lieut.-Col. until Oct. 1868.)	2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 15th Mar. 1850; 1st Lieut., 2nd April 1852; Capt., 15th Nov. 1854; Brev. Maj., 6th June 1856; Maj., 14th May 1858; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan. 1868; Lieut.-Col., 17th April 1868. Retired (on account of ill-health) 1870. Served with the 21st throughout the Crimea War of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sevastopol (assault on the Redan, 18th June), and expedition to Kinbourn (medal with four clasps: Brev. Maj.; Turkish medal).
Frederick Torrens Lyster	24th December 1870. (2nd Batt.)	Ena. 50th Foot, 20th June 1841; Lieut., 1st Nov. 1842; Adj., 25th Aug. 1848; Lieut. 26th Foot, 1849; Capt., half-pay, unattached, 30th July 1852; 11th Foot, 1854; Maj. 21st Fusiliers, 8th Jan. 1864; Lieut.-Col., 24th Dec. 1870; retired 1874. Previous to his entering the British army, this officer served in Portugal, with the Fédorites, from 1833 to 1836, and took part in the defence of Oporto. He subsequently served in Spain, under Sir De Jacy Evans, as a captain of infantry; under Espartero as a captain of Cavalry; and subsequently on the staff of General Don Diego Leon, whose escort he commanded from 1836 to 1841 (twice decorated with the Order of St. Ferdinand, for cavalry charges at Alto and Berga; medals for the siege and capture of Irún, and for Mortella. Was once severely wounded). Served with the 50th Foot at the battle of Funnlar (bronze star).
William Pole Collingwood	23rd May 1874. (2nd Batt.)	Ena. 37th Foot, 23rd Mar. 1847; Lieut., 15th Nov. 1850; 21st Fusiliers, 28th Nov. 1851; Capt., 28th July 1854; Brev. Maj., 26th Dec. 1856; Maj., 21st, 17th April 1867; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 9th April 1868; Lieut.-Col. 21st, 23rd May 1874; Brev. Col., 1st Oct. 1877; half-pay, 25th Aug. 1879; Lieut.-Col. 1st Brigade Depot (Newcastle-on-Tyne), 8th Jan. 1881; retired (Hon.-Maj.-Gen.), 8th Jan. 1886. Was A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. commanding Shorncliffe and Dover Infantry Brigade from 1st Feb. 1857 to 5th Mar. 1858; and D.A.Q.M. Gen. in Egypt, from May to Sept. 1858. Served with the 37th during the Rebellion in Ceylon in 1848. Served with the 21st in the Crimea, from July 1855, including siege and fall of Sevastopol, and expedition to Kinbourn (medal with clasp; Turkish medal). Commanded a battalion of the Land Transport Corps from Nov. 1855 to Nov. 1856, and was in command of the troops on board the S.S. <i>Spartan</i> , when she was wrecked on the Dog Rocks, African Coast, on the 5th July 1856, while on her homeward voyage from the Crimea. For his services on this occasion he received a Brevet-Majority, and Col. McMurdo, Director of Transports, in a General Order, "desired to express to Capt. Collingwood and those he commanded the pride he felt in transmitting, for the information of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, the proofs given of the high courage and discipline which animated all ranks on that fearful night." H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, and all on board the ill-fated <i>Spartan</i> . Col. Collingwood again suffered shipwreck, when in command of the 2nd Batt. 21st, on board the <i>City of Porto</i> , in Simon's Bay, when <i>en route</i> for Natal (<i>see Footnote</i> , p. 41). During the second phase of the Zulul Campaign of 1879, Col. Collingwood commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division (medal with clasp; C.M.G. <i>See pp.</i> 41-45). During his tenure of command, Col. Collingwood did much for the 2nd Batt. It was mainly, if not entirely, owing to his exertions that their ancient title was restored to the Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Alfred Templeman	23rd January 1878.	2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 26th Mar. 1852; Lieut., 4th Mar. 1853; Capt., 2nd Feb. 1855; Maj., 15th Feb. 1868; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 15th Mar. 1877; Lieut.-Col. 21st, 23rd Jan. 1878; Col. Army, 1st July 1881; half-pay, 25th Jan. 1883; Lieut.-Col., 91st Regimental District (Stirling), 5th July 1883; retired (Hon. Maj.-Gen.), 30th Nov. 1887. Was A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. Shorncliffe and Dover, May 1862 to Feb. 1864, and to Maj.-Gen. Gibraltar, June 1864 to Mar. 1868. Served with the 21st throughout

the Crimean War, 1854-55; battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman (wounded); siege and fall of Sevastopol (attack on Redan, 18th June), and expedition to Kinbourn. (Medal with four clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish medal.) See Appendices III. and IV. (A), and Footnote, p. 96.

George Frederick Gildea
25th August 1879.
(2nd Batt., subsequently
exchanged to 1st Batt.)

Ens. 69th Foot, 14th April 1848; Lieut., 6th Aug. 1849; Capt., 21st Fusiliers, 10th Sept. 1858; Brev.-Maj., 5th July 1879; Maj., 21st, 1874; Maj. 21st, 1st July 1879; half-pay, 25th Aug. 1884; retired (Hon. Maj.-Gen.), 10th Nov. 1880. Was Adj. Turkish Contingent, Sept. 1855 to May 1856 and A.-A. and Qr.-Mr.-Gen. (Inspector of Gymnasia), Aldershot, July 1876 to Feb. 1880. Served with the Turkish Contingent in the Crimea, 1855-56 (Turkish medal). Commanded the 2nd Batt., 21st during the Transvaal Campaign, and was Commandant at Pretoria during the siege of the Boers (severely wounded, see pp. 50-52; mentioned in despatches; A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen). Served in the Sudan Expedition, 1885 (medal with clasp). Is a C.B., and has received the reward for meritorious services.

Richard William Charles Winsloe
A.D.C.

1st July 1881.
(Com. 1st Batt., 23rd Jan.
1883; subsequently ex-
changed to 2nd Batt.)

Ens. 15th Foot, 11th June 1853; Lieut., 6th Oct. 1854; 21st Fusiliers, 9th Feb. 1855; Capt., 25th June 1861; Brev.-Maj., 31st Aug. 1874; Maj., 21st, 1st July 1879; Lieut.-Col., 26th Nov. 1879; Lieut.-Col., 21st, 1st July 1881; Col. Army, 18th Feb. 1885; half-pay, 23rd Jan. 1887; retired pay, 20th April 1890. Served in the Crimea with the 21st, 1855-56; siege and fall of Sevastopol and expedition to Kinbourn (medal with clasp; Turkish medal). Zulu War, 1879; severely wounded at Ulundi (men- tioned in despatches); Brev.-Lieut.-Col.; medal with clasp). Transvaal War, 1880-81; commanded the Putschestroom Garrison during the siege by the Boers (wounded; mentioned in despatches; A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen). Burmese Expedition, 1885-87; commanded the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Thuyetmyo District; commanded the force at the relief of Thabyabin (medal). In 1889, Col. Winsloe was nominated a C.B. See Appendix III., and pp. 52-3.

Edward Thomas Bainbridge

1st July 1881.
(Com. 1st Batt., 25th
August 1884.)

Ens. 21st Fusiliers, 6th April 1855; Lieut., 15th June 1858; Capt., 5th May 1863; Brev.-Maj., 1st Oct. 1877; Maj., 21st, 17th July 1880; Lieut.-Col., 1st July 1881; Col. Army, 1st July 1885; half-pay, 1st July 1887; 21st, Regimental District (Ayr), 19th Dec. 1887; retired pay, 13th June 1892. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in South Africa, 1879; Zulu Campaign, and attack and capture of Secocoeni's town and "Fighting Kopje" (mentioned in despatches; medal with clasp). See Appendix III., and p. 50.

Francis William Hamilton

23rd January 1883.
(Jun. Lieut.-Col. 2nd
Batt.)

Ens. 21st Fusiliers, 20th July 1855; Lieut., 15th June 1858; Capt., 1st July 1863; Brev.-Maj., 1st Oct. 1877; 21st, 11th Sept. 1880; Lieut.-Col., 23rd Jan. 1883; Col. Army, 23rd Jan. 1887; retired pay (Hon. Maj.-Gen.), 23rd Jan. 1887. Was A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras, 30th Nov. 1863 to 7th Mar. 1866, and to Maj.-Gen., Madras, 23rd Nov. 1872 to 31st Aug. 1875. (See p. 55.)

Frederick George Jackson

25th August 1884.
(Com. 2nd Batt., 23rd
Jan. 1887.)

Ens. 21st Fusiliers, 30th Mar. 1858; Lieut., 6th May 1859; Adj., 30th Jan. 1863; Capt., 22nd Sept. 1865; Adj. 2nd Administrative Battalion Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers, 11th May 1874; Brev.-Maj., 11th Oct. 1877; Maj., 21st, 4th Feb. 1881; Lieut.-Col., 25th Aug. 1884; Col. Army, 25th Aug. 1888; half-pay, 25th Aug. 1890; 21st Regimental District (Ayr), 21st Jan. 1891.

William Albert Bridge

1st July 1887.

Ens. 8th Foot, 3rd June 1859; Lieut., 4th June 1861; Instructor of Musketry, 1st Mar. 1866; Capt., 12th Feb. 1867; 21st Fusiliers, 4th Sept. 1867; Brev.-Maj., 21st May 1880; Maj., 21st, 1st July 1881; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 21st June 1887; 21st, 1st July 1887; half-pay, 1st July 1891; Col. Army, 25th Feb. 1893; 1st Regimental District (Glencorse), 25th Feb. 1893. Was A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Bombay, 6th Jan. to 31st Mar. 1871; Capt.-Inst., School of Musketry, 1st May 1878 to 9th July 1878; D.A.A. and Qr.-Mr.-Gen., Malta, 11th July 1878 to 10th July 1883; Commandant, School of Instruction, Auxiliary Forces, Aldershot, 25th Mar. 1884 to 26th Mar. 1885. See Appendix III.

James Whittom

25th August 1890.
(2nd Batt.)

Ens. 21st Fusiliers, 14th Aug. 1860; Lieut., 1st July 1863; Instructor of Musketry, 21st Sept. 1867; Capt., 24th Dec. 1870; Adj. 1st Administrative Battalion, Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers, 19th Oct. 1874; Maj., 21st, 1st July 1881; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 21st June 1887; Lieut.-Col., 21st, 25th Aug. 1890. Served with the Natal Field Force in the Transvaal, 1881; in charge of Laager during battle of Laing's Nek (mentioned in despatches); half-pay, 25th Aug. 1894. See Appendix III.

Edmond Charles Browne

1st July 1891.

Ens. 21st Fusiliers, 29th Sept. 1862; Lieut., 7th July 1866; Instructor of Musketry, 3rd Nov. 1870; Capt., 10th Oct. 1874; Maj., 1st July 1881; Lieut.-Col., 1st July 1891. Was D.A.A. Gen. (for musketry) Madras, 2nd Nov. 1885 to 15th May 1889. Served in the South African War, 1878-79-81; Zulu Campaign (mentioned in despatches; medal with clasp); Transvaal Campaign, with Natal Field Force, as Assistant-Director of Transport, Burmese Expedition, 1885-86; as Commandant of the Mounted Corps (Mounted Infantry, Volunteers, and Natives), which he organised and equipped for service (mentioned in despatches; medal with clasp). See Appendix III., and p. 54.

Arthur J. Osborne Pollock

25th August 1894.
(2nd Batt.)

See Appendix III.

APPENDIX III.—LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, JULY 1881. (LAST OFFICIAL LIST OF THE 21ST.)

Rank.	REGIMENTAL STAFF.		CAPTAINS.		LIEUTENANTS.		2ND LIEUTENANTS.	
	Rank.	Batt.	Rank.	Batt.	Rank.	Batt.	Rank.	Batt.
Colonel.	—	—	Will. Albert Bridge (<i>Brev.- Maj.; Staff.</i>), ⁴	—	Cuthbert George Knocker (<i>Depôt.</i>), ⁴⁰	2	Alex. Whitlaw Thorneycroft, ⁶⁰	2
Lieut.-Col.	1	—	John Stevenson (<i>Brev.-Maj.</i> ; <i>Adj. Scot. Borders Mil.</i>), ¹⁵	2	Algernon William Collings, ⁴¹	2	Kenneth Edward Lean, ⁶¹	2
"	2	—	Henry Patten Law, ¹⁶	1	Alex. Houghton Abercrombie, ⁴²	1	Lewis Narborough Hughes	2
Major.	2	—	Walter Nowell Carey (<i>Adj. Bangalore Volunteers</i>), ¹⁷	1	Charles Tuckey (<i>Depôt.</i>), ⁴³	—	D'Aeth (<i>Depôt.</i>), ⁶²	—
"	2	—	James Whitton, ¹⁸	1	George Alfred Keef, ⁴⁴	1	Francis Will. Dawson (<i>Prob. Indian Staff Corps</i>), ⁶³	—
"	1	—	Fred. William Burr, ¹⁹	1	William Henry Lowry, ⁴⁵	1	William Hely Bowes, ⁶⁴	1
"	1	—	Edmund Charles Browne (<i>Staff Coll.</i>), ²⁰	2	Peter William Browne, ⁴⁶	2	Jas. R. Maitland Dalrymple- Hay, ⁶⁵	2
Pay-Master.	2	—	Henry R. Curzon Hewat (<i>Depôt.</i>), ²¹	2	Reginald Curtis Toogood, ⁴⁷	2	Herbert John Despard, ⁶⁶	2
"	1	—	Francis Wingfield Douglass (<i>Depôt.</i>), ²²	2	Charles Fred. Lindsell, ⁴⁸	2	Francis Lionel Hayes Sadler, ⁶⁷	2
Ins. of Musk.	1	—	Charles Edward Bovill, ²³	2	William Arthur Young, ⁴⁹	2	Fred. Augustus Lascelles Davidson, ⁶⁸	1
"	2	—	John Croker, ²⁴	2	Henry James Lermite, ⁵¹	1	Charles George Eyre, ⁶⁹	1
Adjutant.	2	—	Robt. Fred. Willoughby (<i>Adj. 2nd Ayrshire Rifle Vol.</i>), ²⁵	1	Hon. Arthur Stewart Har- dinge, ⁵²	1	Cecil Moncrieff Eales, ⁷⁰	1
"	1	—	James Miller Gordon (<i>Staff Coll.</i>), ²⁶	1	Richard Boileau Gaisford, ⁵³	2	Arthur Boyer Hamilton Northcott, ⁷¹	2
Qr.-Master.	1	—	Arthur J. Osborne Pollock (<i>Passed Staff Col.</i> , 1879), ²⁷	1	Charles Hamlyn Agnew, ⁵⁴	1		
"	2	—	Will. Andrew Yule (<i>Passed Staff Coll.</i> , 1875; <i>Staff</i>), ²⁸	1	Robert Will. Marmaduke Blake, ⁵⁵	1		
	2	—	Daniel Auchinleck, ²⁹	1	Nowell Sherson Swanston (<i>Prob. Indian Staff Corps</i>), ⁵⁶	1		
	1	—	John Henry Spurgin (<i>Staff</i>), ³⁰	—	Geoffrey Cecil Twisleton- Wykeham-Fiennes, ⁵⁷	1		
	2	—	Henry John Meares, ³¹	2	Mordaunt Thomas Otho Travers, ⁵⁸	1		
	2	—	Anthony Cuthbert Dunn, ³²	—	Herbert Stewart M'Cance Stanuell, ⁵⁹	—		
	2	—	Fred. Rich. Hen. Lambart, ³³	2				
	2	—	Fred. Stovin Chapman, ³⁴	2				
	1	—	Will. Arthur J. Freere, ³⁵	1				
	—	—	Taylor Dalrymple Wilson, ³⁶	—				
	—	—	Will. Morton Duckett, ³⁷	—				
	—	—	Chas. Hen. Kelly, ³⁸	—				
	—	—	Herbert Rowan Alexander, ³⁹	—				

8 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 11th Sept., 1863; Lieut., 1st May 1867; Capt., 6th Feb. 1876; Pay-Mr. Army Pay Department, 21st Jan. 1879; quitted the service, 1st Dec. 1885. Served with the 21st in South Africa, 1879.

9 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 5th April 1865; Lieut., 15th June 1868; Capt., 2nd Sept. 1864; Brev.-Major, 1st Oct. 1877; Pay-Mr. Army Pay Department, 9th Nov. 1878; Staff Pay-Mr., 20th Sept. 1886; Hon. Lieut.-Col., 20th Sept. 1893. Served with the 21st at the siege of Sevastopol 1855 (medal with clasp; Turkish medal).

10 Sub-Lieut. 84th Foot, 9th Aug. 1873; Lieut., 9th Aug. 1878; 21st Fusiliers, 26th July 1876; Ins. of Musk., 30th April 1879; Capt., 14th July 1883; Maj., 10th Aug. 1891; Adj., 2nd Vol. Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 30th Sept. 1885 to 31st Oct. 1890.

11 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 13th June 1874; Lieut., 1st Dec. 1876; Adj., 2nd July 1879; Capt., 18th Feb. 1885; Adj. 3rd Batt. (Militia) Royal Scots Fusiliers, 20th July 1885 to 15th Aug. 1890; Maj., 25th Aug. 1894. Served with the 21st in South African War 1879-81; Zulu Campaign, and attack and capture of Secoceni's stronghold (medal and clasp); Transvaal Campaign, Garrison Adjutant of Pretoria during siege, taking of Swartz Kopje and other affairs (mentioned in despatches).

12 Qr.-Mr. 21st Fusiliers, 12th Nov. 1873; Hon. Capt., 12th Nov. 1883; Qr.-Mr. 3rd Batt. (Militia) Scottish Borderers, 10th Nov. 1883; retired, 9th Aug. 1891. Served in the ranks nineteen years and ninety-five days. Served with the 21st in the Crimea, 1854-55, including siege of Sevastopol and expedition to Kinbourn (medal and clasp; Turkish medal).

13 Qr.-Mr. 21st Fusiliers, 13th July 1878; Royal West Kent Regiment, 2nd Dec. 1881; 3rd and 4th Batta. (Militia) Royal West Kent Regiment, 1st April 1888; Hon. Capt., 13th July 1888. Served in the ranks thirteen years and ninety-three days. Served with the 21st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ulundi (medal and clasp).

14 See Appendix II.

15 Ena. 54th Foot, 25th Aug. 1854; Lieut., 1st Feb. 1856; Capt., 18th Nov. 1865; 21st Fusiliers, 16th Sept. 1868; Brev.-Maj., 25th June 1878; Adj. Scottish Borderers Militia, 13th July 1879; Maj., 21st, 1st July 1881; Lieut.-Col., half-pay, 1st June 1887; retired pay (Hon. Col.), 16th Dec. 1887. Indian Mutiny, 1858-59; Campaign in Oudh (medal); Bhootan Campaign, 1864-65 (medal).

16 Ena. 46th Foot, 23rd Mar. 1860; Lieut., 8th Aug. 1862; Capt., 10th Feb. 1869; 21st Fusiliers, 8th Dec. 1869; Maj., 1st July 1881; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 17th May 1886. Died Oct. 1887. Served with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the Burmese Expedition, 1885-86—commanded the Youngwengra Column (mentioned in despatches; Brev.-Lieut.-Col.). See p. 55.

17 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 6th Aug. 1858; Lieut., 24th May 1861; Ins. of Musk., 8th Aug. 1867; Capt., 10th Aug. 1870; Adj. Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, 3rd Aug. 1876; Brev.-Maj., 27th July 1881; retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 27th July 1881.

18 See Appendix II.

19 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 6th Mar. 1863; Lieut., 18th April 1865; Capt., 23rd May 1874; Maj., 1st July 1881; retired (Hon. Lieut.-Col.), 2nd Sept. 1883. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in South Africa, 1879-81; Zulu Campaign—storming of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal); Transvaal War—(mentioned in despatches).

20 See Appendix II.

21 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 4th Aug. 1863; Lieut., 20th April 1867; Capt., 24th Sept. 1875; Maj., 1st July 1881; Lieut.-Col., half-pay, 15th Sept. 1892. Served during the Ashanti War of 1873-74 as Adjutant of Hospital Ship, and on the river Volta (medal); with the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers during the Burmese Expedition of 1886 (medal with clasp).

22 Ena. 7th Fusiliers, 4th Dec. 1863; Lieut., 16th Oct. 1867; Capt., half-pay, 24th Mar. 1875; 21st Fusiliers, 3rd May 1876; Maj., 23rd Jan. 1883; Adj. 1st Galloway Rifle Volunteers, 2nd Feb. 1885; retired, Aug. 1891. Served in the Ashanti War of 1873-74 on "special service," including battles of Amoaful and Ordashu, and capture of Coomassie (medal with clasp; promoted Captain).

23 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 12th Sept. 1863; Lieut., 21st June 1867; Adj., 22nd June 1867; Capt., 1st July 1876; Adj. 1st Galloway Rifle Volunteers, 15th April 1882; Maj., half-pay, 21st Sept. 1883; Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 14th Jan. 1885; Adj. 5th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 10th Sept. 1887 to 9th Sept. 1892. Retired in 1892.

24 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Oct. 1863; Lieut., 22nd June 1867; Capt., 5th Jan. 1877; Adj. 8th Lanark Rifle Volunteers, 1st Mar. 1884; Maj., half-pay, 3rd June 1884; Royal Munster Fusiliers, 27th June 1885; Lieut.-Col., half-pay, 3rd June, 1892.

25 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 16th Oct. 1863; Lieut., 15th Feb. 1868; Capt., 20th May 1877; Adj. 2nd Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers, 18th Jan. 1881; Maj. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Feb. 1885; Lieut.-Col. (Active List, unemployed), 20th Feb. 1893; Recruiting Staff Officer, Dublin, 1st Feb. 1894. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in South Africa, 1879; Zulu Campaign, and storming of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (mentioned in despatches; medal with clasp).

26 Ena. 97th Foot, 5th July 1864; Lieut., 30th Oct. 1867; 21st Fusiliers, 13th June 1868; Ins. of Musk., 9th July 1873; Capt., 23rd Jan. 1878; Maj., 2nd Feb. 1885; retired, 10th Mar. 1890; Maj. 5th (Militia) Batt. Rifle Brigade, 29th Mar. 1890. Passed Staff College 1882. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in South Africa, 1879; Zulu Campaign and operations against and capture of Secoceni's Stronghold (mentioned in despatches; medal with clasp).

27 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 6th Feb. 1866; Lieut., 2nd Jan. 1869; Ins. of Musk., 9th Nov. 1874; Capt., 2nd Mar. 1878; Maj., 2nd Feb. 1885; Lieut.-Col., 25th Aug. 1894. Was Brigade-Major at Aldershot in 1882, and Belfast District, 1884-87; and D.A.A.G. Belfast District, 1887-89. Served in the Ashanti War, 1873-74, on "special service" (medal with clasp).

28 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Oct. 1866; Lieut., 10th Feb. 1869; Capt., 1st Aug. 1878; Maj., 2nd Feb. 1885. Was (officiating) D.A.A.G. Madras, and D.A.Q.M.G. and A.Q.M.G., Madras, April 1880 to Dec. 1887. Served as Staff Officer of Transport in the Afghan War, 1878-79; assault and capture of Ali Mujid (medal with clasp).

29 Ena. 73rd Foot, 22nd Jan. 1867; 21st Fusiliers, 20th April 1867; Lieut., 1st Sept. 1869; Ins. of Musk., 28th Feb. 1878; Capt., 30th Oct. 1878; Brev.-Maj., 18th Feb. 1882; Maj. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Feb. 1885. Died of wounds received in action in Burmah, 15th Sept. 1886. Served in the Ashanti War, 1873-74; capture of Coomassie (medal with clasp). Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in South Africa, 1879-80-81; Zulu Campaign, including battle of Ulundi (medal with clasp); storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje"; Transvaal Campaign, commanding at the defence of Rustenburg (twice wounded; mentioned in despatches; Brevet-Majority). Served with the 2nd Batt. in Burmah, 1885-86, until he received the wounds of which he died. (See pp. 54-55.)

30 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 15th Feb. 1868; Lieut., 28th April 1871; Adj., 28th April 1875; Capt., 10th Feb. 1879; Maj., 2nd Nov. 1885; Adj. Galloway Rifle Volunteers, 1st Feb. 1890. Was Aide-de-Camp to his father, Maj.-Gen. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I. (late 102nd Fusiliers), commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, from 1st July 1880 to 31st Mar. 1883. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War (medal with clasp).

(Continued.)

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

- 31 Ena. 68rd Foot, 1st Feb. 1868; 21st Fusiliers, 1st Feb. 1868; Lieut., 28th Oct. 1871; Ins. of Musk., 25th Oct. 1877; Capt., 30th April 1879; to Pay Department, 18th Mar. 1881; Hon. Maj., 18th Mar. 1886.
- 32 Ena. 17th Foot, 16th Oct. 1867; 21st Fusiliers, 6th Nov. 1867; Lieut., 10th Aug. 1870; Capt., 17th July 1880. Retired (Reserve of Officers) in 1884. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War of 1879, and at the storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal with clasp).
- 33 Second son of Commander the Hon. Oliver W. M. Lambart, R.N., and grandson of the 7th Earl of Cavan. Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Jan. 1868; Lieut., 30th Aug. 1871; Capt., 11th Sept. 1880; Maj., 10th Sept. 1886. Retired (Reserve of Officers) in 1887. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War of 1879, including the battle of Ulundi (mentioned in despatches; medal with clasp). Transvaal War 1880-81; siege of Heidelberg (mentioned in despatches). While returning from the Orange Free State, where he had been buying horses, on the 18th Dec. 1880, Capt. Lambart was taken prisoner by a party of Boers, who carried him off to Heidelberg. Here he found Capt. Elliot, Pay-Master of the 94th, who had been captured at Brunner's Spruit. On the 24th, the Boer leaders offered the two officers the option of quitting the province on parole, or of remaining prisoners, of whom they chose the former, and were accordingly sent off under escort to the nearest ford on the Vaal River. The escort conducted them, in spite of their remonstrances, by the wrong route, and finally ordered them to cross by an impassable drift; this they refused to attempt, and requested to be taken back to the Boer camp, whereupon the escort left them. Thus deserted, the unfortunate officers tried to escape by following the course of the river by the nearest drift, wherever it might be. To this they agreed, and on the following night they were taken down to the river by their escort—who had been reinforced by six other Boers—and ordered to cross at once. It was pitch dark, not even a star visible, and on the river was much swollen. Again Capt. Lambart remonstrated, and pointed out the impossibility of crossing in safety. The Boers were obstinate, so the two officers drove their cart into the roaring stream; it struck on a rock and overturned. Lambart called to the Boers for assistance, but their rudely leader refused to help them, and declared that he would fire upon best to save his companion, but was quickly swept away by the rapid current. Another random volley now made the water hiss around him, so he made for the opposite bank, which he reached with much difficulty; and finally, exhausted and nearly dead with cold, he arrived at a score, kept by Mr Groom, an Englishman, who gave him shelter. Poor Elliot's body was found floating in the Vaal River, and was buried on the Free State Side by a kindly Boer, named Voloo.
- 34 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 2nd May 1868; Lieut., 27th Oct. 1871; Capt., 1st Aug. 1878; 26th June 1872; Lieut., 18th June 1881; retired, 27th June 1888. Served with the 70th in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882; battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp; bronze star).
- 35 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 15th July 1868; Lieut., 28th Oct. 1871; Capt., 27th Dec. 1880; Maj., 1st July 1887.
- 36 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Jan. 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct. 1871; Capt., 4th Feb. 1881; Adj. Dumfries Rifle Volunteers, 1st June 1882; Maj. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 19th Oct. 1887.
- 37 Ena. 21st Fusiliers, 24th Sept. 1871; Lieut., 28th Oct. 1871; Capt., 18th April 1881. To Pay Department, 18th Nov. 1884. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War of 1879 (medal with clasp).
- 38 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 26th June 1872; Lieut., 26th June 1872; Adj., 1st Aug. 1878; Capt., 18th June 1881; Adj. 3rd (Militia) Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 15th Aug. 1884; Maj., Provisional Batt., 13th May 1891.
- 39 Lieut. (from Militia), 21st Fusiliers, 13th June 1874; Capt., 18th June 1874; and at the storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal with clasp). Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War, 1869, and at the storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal with clasp).
- 40 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 11th Feb. 1875; Lieut., 11th Feb. 1875; Capt., 15th April 1882; D.A.C. Gen. Comm. and Trans. Staff, 17th May 1881; Capt. Army Service Corps, 1st April 1889; Maj., 15th Feb. 1891. Was D.A.C.G., Belfast District, 11th Dec. 1888 to 10th Dec. 1891. Served in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal; bronze star).
- 41 Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 20th Nov. 1875; Capt., 1st Mar. 1884; Maj., 20th Feb. 1893. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War, 1879 (medal with clasp); Transvaal War—siege of Pretoria, attack on Red House (mentioned in despatches); Burmah, 1880 (medal with clasp). See pp. 50-55.
- 42 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 26th July 1876; Lieut., 26th July 1876; Capt., 21st Sept. 1883; Adj. 1st Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers, 1st Jan. 1885; Maj. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 20th Feb. 1893.
- 43 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 11th Sept. 1876; Lieut., 11th Sept. 1876; Capt., 1st Jan. 1885; D.A.C. Gen. Ordnance Store Department, 3rd Oct. 1885.
- 44 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 11th Sept. 1876; Lieut., 11th Sept. 1876; Capt., 2nd Feb. 1885. Served with the Mahsood Wuzeres Expedition, 1881; and with the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers in Burmah, 1887 (medal with clasp).
- 45 Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 29th Nov. 1876; Madras Staff Corps, 25th Nov. 1883; Capt. Indian Staff Corps, 20th May 1888.
- 46 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 12th Feb. 1876; Lieut., 12th Feb. 1876; Capt., 12th Feb. 1880; retired, 12th Jan. 1887. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ulundi (medal with clasp). Transvaal War, 1880-81; siege of Potchefstroom (mentioned in despatches).
- 47 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Mar. 1876; Lieut., 22nd Mar. 1876; Capt., 2nd June 1885; retired pay, 1886; Capt. 3rd (Militia) Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 26th May 1886.
- 48 Sub-Lieut. 14th Hussars, 24th July 1872; Lieut., 24th July 1874; 21st Fusiliers, 1st May 1878; Capt., 30th Sept. 1885; attached to Egyptian Army, 9th Sept. 1886 (4th Class Medjidie); Adj. 1st Volunteer Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st July 1887; retired, 7th Sept. 1892; Capt. 4th (Militia) Batt. Durham Light Infantry, 7th Oct. 1893. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War, 1879 (medal with clasp); Transvaal War, 1880-81—siege of Potchefstroom, led reconnaissance on the cemetery (mentioned in despatches). Served with the Mounted Infantry in Burmah, 1885-86 (medal with clasp). See p. 56.
- 49 Sub-Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 3rd May 1876; Lieut., 3rd May 1878; Capt., 2nd Nov. 1885. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ulundi, and at the storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal with clasp). Served in the Transvaal War, and was present at the actions of Laing's Nek and Ingogo.
- 50 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 1st May 1878; Lieut., 17th July 1880; Ins. of Musk., 2nd May 1881; Capt., 3rd Jan. 1886; Adj., 20th Jan. 1887. Passed Staff College, 1886. Was appointed Brig.-Maj. S.E. District, 11th July 1890. Served in the Transvaal War, and was present at the action of Laing's Nek.

- 51 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 5th Dragoon Guards, 4th Dec. 1878; Lieut., 1st June 1880; 21st Fusiliers, 25th Aug. 1880; Capt., 20th May 1886; Adj., 1st Volunteer Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Jan. 1890 (*see* Footnote, p. 49). Served with the Mounted Infantry during the Transvaal War, 1880-81, and was present at the actions of Laing Nek (horse shot) and Ingogo (mentioned in despatches). Served with the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers in Burmah, 1885-87 (medal with clasp).
- 52 Third son of Chas. Stewart, 2nd Viscount Hardinge, 1st May 1878; Lieut., 11th Sept. 1880; Capt., 25th Aug. 1886; Brev. Maj., 16th Aug. 1892. Passed Staff College, 1891. Was temporary A.D.C. to Brigadier-General in South Africa in 1881, and A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief Bombay, 1883-85. Served with the 2nd Batt., 21st in the Zulu War 1879, including battle of Ulundi, where he carried the Queen's colour (*see* Footnote, p. 44), and at the storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal with clasp). Transvaal War, 1880-81; acted as A.D.C. to Commandant during the siege of Pretoria (mentioned in despatches). Burmese Expedition, 1885-87 (medal with clasp). Served also with the expedition against the Jabus, Lagos (on special service) 1892 (twice wounded; mentioned in despatches; Brevet-Majority). Is now (1894) serving as Brigade-Major, S.E. District.
- 53 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 1st May 1878; Lieut., 14th Sept. 1880; Adj., 17th May 1886; Capt., 25th Aug. 1886. Served in the Natal Field Force. Burmese Expedition, 1886 (medal with clasp).
- 54 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 1st May 1878; Lieut., 1st Oct. 1880; Capt., 28th Aug. 1886; 7th Hussars, 6th May 1891. Served with the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers in Burmah, 1885-86 (medal with clasp).
- 55 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 4th Dec. 1878; Lieut., 27th Dec. 1880; Capt., 16th Sept. 1886.
- 56 2nd Lieut., 21st Jan. 1879; Lieut., 4th Feb. 1881; Madras Staff Corps (ante-dated), 13th Sept. 1880; Capt. Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Jan. 1890. Served in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90 (mentioned in despatches).
- 57 Eldest son of the Hon. J. Twissleton-Wykeham-Fiennes (now 14th Baron Saye and Sele). 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 108th Foot, 22nd Jan. 1879; 21st Fusiliers, 19th Feb. 1879; Lieut., 4th Feb. 1881; Capt., 12th Jan. 1887; Adj. 3rd (Militia) Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 10th Aug. 1890 (*see* Footnote, p. 49). Was A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding Chatham and Thames District, 1888-90. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st Fusiliers in the Zulu War, 1879, and storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal with clasp).
- 58 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Feb. 1879; Lieut., 18th Mar. 1881; half-pay, 5th Nov. 1883; Royal Scots Fusiliers, 3rd June 1885; Capt., 15th Feb. 1888; D.A.C. Gen. Ordnance Store Department, 1st May 1887; retired, 6th Dec. 1893.
- 59 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Feb. 1879; Lieut., 18th April 1881; Capt., 23rd Jan. 1887. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ulundi (medal with clasp). Transvaal War, 1880-81; siege of Pretoria, attacks on Kopje and Red House (mentioned in despatches). Soudan Expedition, 1884-85; with Mounted Infantry, action of Abu Klea (medal with two clasps; bronze star).
- 60 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Feb. 1879; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 23rd Jan. 1887. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War, 1879, and at the storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal with clasp). Transvaal War; siege of Pretoria.
- 61 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Feb. 1879; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 23rd June 1887. Is now (1894) employed as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Bengal. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Zulu War, 1879, and at the storming and capture of Secoceni's Town and "Fighting Kopje" (medal with clasp). Transvaal War; siege of Potchefstroom. Burmese Expedition, 1885-86 (medal with clasp).
- 62 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Feb. 1879; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 1st July 1887; retired pay, 15th Feb. 1888; Capt. 3rd (Militia) Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 15th Feb. 1888. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Transvaal War; siege of Pretoria.
- 63 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 23rd July 1879; Lieut. Madras Staff Corps, 9th Oct. 1880; Capt., Indian Staff Corps, 23rd July 1890.
- 64 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 13th Aug. 1879; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 4th Oct. 1887. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in Burmah, 1886 (medal with clasp).
- 65 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 1st Nov. 1889; Lieut., 1st July 1881; West India Regiment, 21st April 1886; Capt., 2nd Feb. 1890; Adj. 4th Volunteer Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 9th Nov. 1891. Was Garrison Adj., Cape Coast Castle, 1889-90. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Transvaal War; siege of Potchefstroom (mentioned in despatches). *See* pp. 50-52.
- 66 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 14th Jan. 1880; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Adj., 15th Aug. 1884; Capt., 15th Feb. 1888; West India Regiment, 20th Feb. 1889; Army Service Corps (attached), 14th July 1889; retired, 22nd Feb. 1893. Served with the 2nd Batt. 21st in the Transvaal War; siege of Rustenburg (mentioned in despatches).
- 67 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 23rd Oct. 1880; Lieut., 1st July 1881. Died in 1882.
- 68 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 21st Fusiliers, 23rd Oct. 1880; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 4th April 1888. Served, as Signalling Officer, in the Burmese Expedition, 1885-86 (medal with clasp).
- 69 2nd Lieut. (from Militia) 25th Foot, 23rd Oct. 1880; 21st Fusiliers, 1st Dec. 1880; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 1st July 1881; resigned in 1884.
- 70 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Jan. 1881; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Indian Staff Corps, 16th Oct. 1882; Capt., 22nd Jan. 1892.
- 71 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, 22nd Jan. 1881; Lieut., 1st July 1881; Capt., 15th Sept. 1892.

APPENDIX IV—RECIPIENTS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, FRENCH WAR MEDAL, AND MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

(A). LEGION OF HONOUR.

RANK, NAME, AND REGIMENT, AS GAZETTED.	CAMPAIGN.	REMARKS.
Maj. and Brev.-Lieut.-Col. C.R.S., <i>Lord West</i> , 21st Fusiliers . . .	Crimea.	Officer of the Legion of Honour. <i>See</i> Appendix II. (Was on half-pay when gazetted.)
Capt. Alfred Templeton, 21st Fusiliers . . .	Crimea.	Knight of the Legion of Honour. <i>See</i> Appendix II.
Capt. Will. Hen. Carleton, 21st Fusiliers . . .	Crimea.	2nd Lieut. 21st, 11th June 1852; Lieut., 22nd April 1853; Capt., 11th May 1855; Brev.-Maj., 24th Oct. 1870; Maj., 24th Dec. 1870; retired, 1872. Served with the 21st throughout the Crimean War, 1854-55, including battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; siege and fall of Sevastopol (attack on the Redan, 18th June) and expedition to Kinbourn (medal with four clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish medal).
Capt. John George Image, 21st Fusiliers . . .	Crimea.	2nd Lieut. 21st, 23rd Nov. 1852; 1st Lieut., 28th July 1854; Capt., 21st Aug. 1855. Died at Bangalore, East India, in 1870. Served with the 21st in the Crimea up to the 10th July 1855, including battles of Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol. At the attack on the Redan on the 18th June, he commanded the party carrying wool-bags to fill up the ditch, and was severely wounded (mentioned in despatches; medal with three clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish medal). <i>See</i> Footnote, p. 37.
Capt. Roger Killen, 21st Fusiliers . . .	Crimea.	<i>See</i> Footnote, p. 36.
Surg. David Reid MacKinnon, 21st Fusiliers . . .	Crimea.	Ass.-Surg., 12th Dec. 1843; Surg. 21st, 28th March 1854; Staff-Surg., 1862; Surg.-Maj., 12th Dec. 1863; Dep.-Insig. Gen., 20th Nov. 1871; Dep.-Surg. Gen., 1st March 1873; Surg.-Gen., 11th Jan. 1879; retired, 21st May 1881. Served with the 21st throughout the Crimean War, 1854-55; including battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; siege and fall of Sevastopol, and expedition to Kinbourn (medal with four clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; 5th Class Medjidie; Turkish medal).
Sergt. James Sim, 21st Fusiliers . . .	Crimea.	5th Class of the Legion of Honour. <i>See</i> (B) French War Medal.

(B). FRENCH WAR MEDAL.

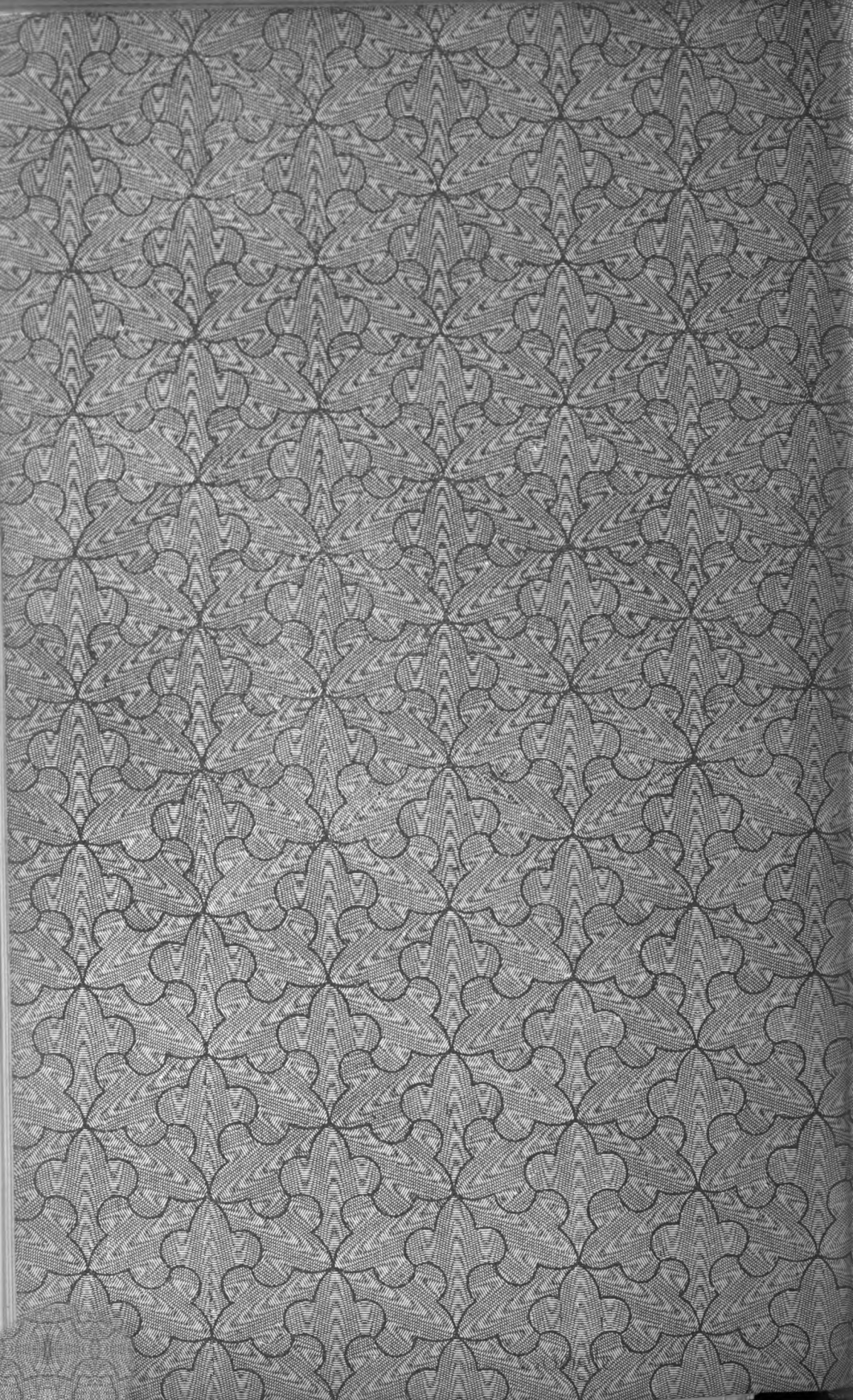
RANK AND NAME.	CAMPAIGN.	SERVICES FOR WHICH THE MEDAL WAS AWARDED. REMARKS.
Colour-Sergt. John Higdon . . .	Crimea.	For distinguished conduct at the battle of Inkerman, and uniform good conduct during the campaign. <i>See</i> p. 36.
Sergt. James Sim . . .	Crimea.	Gallant conduct throughout the siege of Sevastopol, and on the 18th June with the "batter-party." Served throughout the Crimean War with the 21st, and was severely wounded (medal with four clasps; French war medal; 5th Class Legion of Honour; Turkish medal). Camp Qr.-Mr. Curragh, 11th July 1877; Aldershot, 10th Jan. 1880; Hon. Maj., 15th June 1887; retired, 20th July 1891. Served in the ranks 22 years and 357 days.
Sergt. Patrick Kelly . . .	Crimea.	Served without interruption during the whole siege of Sevastopol, and very good character. Was promoted ensign in the 4th West India Regiment, 31st Jan. 1866. Killed in action on the west coast of Africa in 1866.
Sergt. John Russell . . .	Crimea.	Gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman, and uninterrupted performance of duties throughout the siege of Sevastopol.
Colour-Sergt. Richard Ellis . . .	Crimea.	Present at the Alma; wounded at Inkerman.
Sergt. Edward Marchman . . .	Crimea.	For continuous service throughout the campaign, as an active zealous non-commissioned officer. Volunteered for a sortie, and led a party against the Russians, for which service he was promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant.
Private Timothy Driscoll . . .	Crimea.	For uninterrupted service in the trenches throughout the siege of Sevastopol.
Private Michael M'Phely . . .	Crimea.	Conspicuous bravery in the sortie of the 23rd March 1855, and general gallant conduct throughout the siege of Sevastopol.
Private Peter Crowley . . .	Crimea.	Distinguished conduct in rescuing an officer of another regiment, from a Russian soldier who had taken him prisoner at the battle of Inkerman; and uniform good conduct throughout the siege of Sevastopol.

(C). MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

Crimea, 1854-55.—Colour-Sergt. William Rogers; Privates Patrick Murray, Patrick M'Guire (*see* p. 86), and Murdair Madigan.

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